The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,300.—VOL. LXIII. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, 177, Victoria-street, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Hibberd, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, 292, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. I. Himmelhoch, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, James Robert Sivier, eldest son of Captain Thomas Sivier, to Emma Sarah Mary, second daughter of George Merrett, Esq., Newtown.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd instant, at his residence, Thurning Villa, Ashfield, Arthur Martin A'Beckett, F.R.C.S., Eng., aged 58, of serous apoplexy.

On the 23rd instant, at the residence of his parents, Botany Road, Waterloo, of typhoid fever and pneumonia, Arthur Edward, the eighth and dearly beloved son of John and Minnie Smart, aged eight years and seven months. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

On the 24th instant, at his residence, 110, Campbell-street, after a short severe illness, Thomas Raymond East, aged 41 years.

On the 24th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Richard Thomas, Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. Honora Teresa Gahn, many years midwife, of this city, aged 63 years.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S. S. WONGA WONGA, 1509 tons, J. Steuart, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER.

Superior accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past thirteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE C. N. Z. AND A. LINE OF MAIL STEAM PACKETS.

STEAM TO FIJI.

The S. S. WONGA WONGA will leave on 1st June next. Immediate applications for freight or passage to M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the head office, Grafton Wharf.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
GEELONG,
1584 tons, 250-horse power,
R. T. Dundas, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1871, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 12th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 13th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 18th May, 1871.

UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Under Contract with the UNITED STATES and NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENTS.

The Second Vessel of this line, the
NEBRASKA, 2143 tons register,
will arrive in SYDNEY on or about 5th JUNE, and will be dispatched on or about 7th June, for SAN FRANCISCO, via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.

INTENDING PASSENGERS are requested to make their arrangements at once.

W. H. WEBB, President.

For all further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, this afternoon, Thursday, at 4.30.

TO AUCKLAND.—James Paterson, Saturday, at noon.

TO FIJIS via Auckland.—James Paterson, Saturday, at noon.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy, this morning.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY via Port Denison.—Boomerang, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.

FROM BRISBANE to Rockhampton, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the Steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.

Office—Commercial Wharf. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship
ALHAMBRA,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 27th instant, via Hokitika.

Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:—
YOU YANGS,
on SATURDAY, May 27th,
at 12 o'clock noon;
MACEDON,
on WEDNESDAY, May 31st,
at 12 o'clock noon.

From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf.

THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.

RETURN TICKETS, AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS, £6 10s.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

N.B.—NO GOODS will be RECEIVED after 11 a.m. on THE DAY of SAILING.

WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, June 13, at 12 noon.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, on Saturday morning, at 8, from Lime-street Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Steam barque EXAMINER, to CORAKI, CASINO, and BALLINA, receives cargo on THURSDAY, sails FRIDAY. Apply Ballina Wharf. N.B.—Freight payable on shipment.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—John Penn, This Morning, at 10.
MORUYA (for passengers only).—John Penn, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA.—John Penn, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—John Penn, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—John Penn, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.

LANE COVE STEAM FERRY.

From Erskine-street.	From Fig-tree Wharf.
Monday to Friday, 9.30, 1, 6, 7	7.50, 11, 3, 6
Saturday, 9.30, 1.15, 4, 11 p.m.	7.50, 11, 3, 6
Sunday, 10, 2.30, 6	8.30, 12, 4.30.

☞ Calling at every wharf on the HUNTER HILL side of the River.

SHIP BRITISH FLAG, for LONDON, sails MONDAY, 29th instant. Passengers must be on board SUNDAY, 28th instant.

One CABIN DISENGAGED. Apply on board to Captain MILLS; or to

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship, WINEFRED, A1 at Lloyd's, sails about 20th June.

Superior accommodation for passengers.
Saloon—according to agreement.
Intermediate £25
Steerage £18

Apply to Captain LOFTUS; or to
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—The AGNES ROSE.

This favourite passenger ship will be dispatched on 31st May. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation of this fine vessel.

Carries a surgeon.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain PURVES; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' LINE OF PASSENGER SHIPS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on WEDNESDAY, May 31, the splendid new ship HAMPSHIRE, 1164 tons, R. Ridgers, commander.

Fares.

Saloon (according to accommodation required)

Second cabin	£25 to £27
Third cabin	£18 to £20
Steerage	£16

Apply to M. METCALFE and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

To be followed by s.s. SOMERSETSHIRE, on 21st June.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The fine new clipper brig REBECCA JANE has excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage passengers. Apply to Captain on board; or C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FOR OVALAU, Fiji Islands, direct.—The barque METEOR, G. Oliver, master, is now receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf, and will be dispatched positively on 26th instant.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior cabin and steerage accommodation of this vessel.

For freight or passage apply to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR AUCKLAND,
ALICE CAMERON, Captain Carter, 1st June.
KATE, Captain M'Kinnon, 16th ditto.
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st July.

Goods received for this line free of wharfage.

For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR CLEVELAND BAY direct.—☞ The new clipper schooner JULIET is now fast loading, and will clear and sail on SATURDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA.

The clipper schooner HANNAH BROOMFIELD will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR GULF OF CARPENTARIA via TOWNSVILLE.—The clipper Schooner PRIMA DONNA, Robertson, master, now loading at Patent Slip Wharf, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail on SATURDAY.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 54, Pitt-street; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange Corner.

FOR BROADSOUND and MACKAY.—The regular trader JANE will be quickly dispatched. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BROAD SOUND and MACKAY.—☞ The regular favourite trader, AMY ROBSART, loading at Commercial Wharf, will sail positively NEXT WEEK.

For freight and passage apply on board; or to
J. L. HAYNES,
6, King-street.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—☞ The barque CITY OF MELBOURNE sails on SATURDAY, from Market Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON. — The clipper schooner CIRCE, now fast loading at Parbury's Wharf, sails on FRIDAY MORNING.

For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS; or to J. A. BROWN, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR BRISBANE WHARF direct.—☞ The clipper schooner MARGARET, Harrold, master, now loading at Lime-street Wharf, will have immediate dispatch.

Apply to Captain, on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner LOOKOUT, on SATURDAY. Apply on board, Victoria Whf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—EUROKA, from Commercial Wharf, Saturday. H. F. Camroux, King-st.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR. — PETERBOROUGH LASS, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m. Caledonian Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The new brigantine ORWELL. Apply on board, Market Wharf.

SHIP BRITISH FLAG, Captain Mills, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS must be rendered in duplicate, by noon, on FRIDAY, 26th instant.

Shippers are requested to pass ENTRIES at once, and to send in Bills of Lading for signature.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

A WATERMAN'S SKIFF for SALE, 22 feet overall, with sails, paddles, anchor, boat-hook, and rope complete, for the sum of Eight Pounds (£8). Apply at Johnsten's Bay, to Mr. Pyne.

MEETINGS.

CAMDEN COLLEGE.

The Annual MEETING of the Founders and Subscribers will be held at the Pitt-street Congregational Church on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.; to receive the Report of the Council for the year ending 31st March last; to elect three Members of Council in place of the Rev. John West, John Fairfax, Esq., and Joseph Thompson, Esq., who retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-election, and also one Member of Council in place of Andrew Garran, Esq., LL.D., resigned; and to transact such other business as may fall within the terms of the Constitution.

J. MULLENS, Hon. Secretary.

131, Pitt-street, Sydney,
10th May, 1871.

BALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—PRACTICE will be resumed TO-MORROW EVENING, at the School of Arts, at 8 o'clock. The treasurer will be in attendance at a quarter to 8, to receive subscriptions.

S. MAC DONNELL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.—Court Royal Oak, No. 2222.

Business of importance. Every member is requested to attend.

R. STEDWELL, C. R.
T. J. CREMEN, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge Sydney Tarbolton, 377 S.C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, half-past 7.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Harmony, 556, E.C.—Regular Instruction MEETING TO-NIGHT, at 7 sharp.

L. O. L.—PIONEER, No. 30.—Regular Monthly MEETING in the Oddfellows' Hall, Woollahra, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp. Purple MEETING, FRIDAY NIGHT. By order of the W.M.

MEETING of PLUMBERS AND GALVANIZED IRON WORKERS' SOCIETY will be held at the Swan-with-Two-Necks, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp. J. T. BURROWS, Secretary.

WORKING MEN'S UNION.—A MEETING of the promoters of the above will be held THIS EVENING, May 25th, at 7.30, in Dr. Fullerton's Schoolroom, Pitt-street South, opp. Fire Engine Station, for the purpose of enrolling members, &c.

J. LEESON, Sec. pro tem.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A Public MEETING will be held at Glebe Road Church, THIS DAY, at 7 30 p.m. Dr. DOUGLASS will preside, and addresses delivered by Revs. W. Clarke, L. Fison, C. Creed, B. Chapman, and R. Caldwell.

LECTURES.

THE RIVAL EMPIRES. — The Rev. JAMES GREENWOOD, M.A., will deliver a lecture on the FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, on Wednesday Evening, May 31st, in the Baptist Church, Bathurst-street.

MR. NEILD, Chief Agent, Queen Insurance Company, will Lecture on "LIFE ASSURANCE," in St. Benedict's Schoolroom, Parramatta-street, TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock. Chairman, Rev. M. J. Dwyer. Admission, free.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 2 FIELD BATTERY, V.A.—Annual REUNION THIS EVENING, at Dawes' Battery, at 7.30. Fall in Hyde Park. Full dress caps, no side arms, waist belt only. Band will attend.

WILLIAM DEANE, Captain.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RYDE.

To the owner or owners of the undermentioned property.

NOTICE that for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the following properties have been assessed, and that a rate of one shilling in the pound upon the assessed value thereof has been levied and imposed by the Council of the aforesaid municipal district for the current municipal year.

EAST WARD.

1. Vacant Land, Bedlam Ferry Road, portion of Harris's 60 acres. Reputed owner, — Woodhouse. Assessed value, £3 15s.
2. Vacant Land, fronting Gladesville Wharf Road, adjoining Mr. Herring's property. Assessed value, £1.
3. Vacant Land, fronting Gladesville Wharf Road, between Mrs. Miller's and Mr. Salter's properties. Assessed value, £1 10s.
4. Allotment of Land, Gladesville Road. Owner, Executors of John M'Intosh. Assessed value, £2.
5. Portion of Kinne's 15-acre grant, at Gladesville. Assessed value, £3. Numbered 35 on sale plan.
6. Allotment of Land, Gladesville Road, numbered 45 on sale plan; part of Kinne's 15-acre grant. Assessed value, £3.
7. Lots at Gladesville numbered on sale plan, 44, 43, 37, 38, and 39; portions of Kinne's 15-acre grant. Assessed value, £12 6s.
8. Allotment at Gladesville numbered on sale plan 46; portion of Kinne's 15-acre grant. Assessed value, £2 17s.
9. Allotment of Land at Gladesville, part of Kinne's 15-acre grant. Reputed owner, Edward Campbell. Assessed value, £2 6s.
10. Allotment of Land, Gladesville Road, opposite G. E. Herring's. Reputed owner, J. E. Manning, jun. Assessed value, £4.
11. Unimproved Lands, Eugenia, part of Callaghan's and Bayley's grants. Reputed owner, Julia Logan. Assessed value, £1 10.
12. Vacant Land, Gladesville Road. Owner unknown. Assessed value, £1 10s.
13. Cottage and Land, unoccupied, at Gladesville. Reputed owner, Mr. Salt. Assessed value, £18.
14. Unimproved Land, J. Glade's 50-acre grant. Assessed value, £20.
15. Lot of Land, Bedlam Ferry Road. Reputed owner Mr. Evans. Assessed value, £1 10s.

CENTRAL WARD.

1. Enclosed Land, Ryde. Reputed owner William Small, Clarence River. Assessed value, £5 15s.
2. Allotment of Land, Blanch Estate. Reputed owner, Mr. Owen. Assessed value, £12 10s.
3. Unimproved Land, portion of Connor's 140 acres. Reputed owner, James Macdonald. Assessed value, £6 6s.
4. Unimproved Land, portion of Connor's 140 acres. Reputed owner, Cormack Smith. Assessed value, £9.
5. Unimproved Land, portion of Kent's 570 acres. Reputed owner, Edwin Mark. Assessed value, £9.
6. Unimproved Land, portion of Kent's 570 acres. Reputed owner, Mr. Ramsay—agents, Young, Lark, and Bennett. Assessed value, £6.
7. Portion of Kent's 570 acres. Unoccupied. Reputed owner, Charles Woodford. Assessed value, £4 10s.
8. Unoccupied portion of Kent's 570 acres. Reputed owner, Mrs. Cousens. Assessed value, £9.
9. House, Orchard, and Land, not occupied, near Shrimpton's Creek. Reputed owner, Edward Campbell. Assessed value, £22 10s.
10. Unimproved Land, part of Kent's 570 acres. Owner unknown. Assessed value, £17 10s.

WEST WARD.

1. Unimproved Land, Granger's 30-acre grant. Reputed owner, Edward Campbell. Assessed value, £22 10s.
2. Unoccupied House and Land, Parramatta and Ryde Roads. Reputed owner, George Turtle. Assessed value, £12.
3. Unoccupied Land, Parramatta Road. Reputed owner, Joseph Cavillion. Assessed value, £4 10s.

GEORGE M. POPE, Council Clerk.

Ryde, May 18, 1871.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RYDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ASSESSMENT upon all ratable property within this municipality has been made by the Council thereof, and that a rate of one shilling in the £ for the current year upon the assessed value of such property has been ordered by the said Council.

Also, Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Petty Sessions will be holden at the Police Court, Ryde, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to which any person feeling aggrieved by such assessment can appeal on giving notice in writing to the Council of his intention so to appeal seven days at least before such 3rd day of June.

GEORGE M. POPE,
Council Clerk.

Ryde, 16th May, 1871.

BOROUGH OF WAVERLEY.

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN FOR WAVERLEY WARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING to supply a Vacancy in the Office of Alderman for Waverley Ward, in the place of Walter Smith, Esq., resigned, will be held at the Borough Chambers, Waverley-street, at 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1871.

Nominations must be in writing, and delivered to me seven days at least before the said 5th of June.

WILLIAM CARY,
Mayor and Returning-officer.

Borough Chambers, 20th May, 1871.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Assessment upon all ratable property within the Borough has been made by the Council thereof for the purposes set forth in section 161 of 31 Vict., No. 12, and that a rate of one shilling in the pound upon the assessed value of the said property has been ordered by the Council for the current municipal year.

A Court of Petty Sessions will be holden at the Central Police Office, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 13th of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to which any person can appeal against such assessment, on giving to the Council seven days' notice of such appeal.

The Council Clerk will be in attendance at the Council Chambers on every Tuesday and Friday, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving rates which are due and payable thirty days after notice; and if such rates are not so paid the Council will take proceedings for the recovery of the same, with costs.

HENRY STERIKER KILLICK,
Council Clerk, Borough of Woollahra.

Municipal Council Chambers, Ocean-street and Point Piper Road.

Woollahra, 16th May, 1871.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a Gold EARRING. Reward at 222, Pitt-street.

LOST, a light-brown, long-haired Terrier DOG. Reward at 307, Upper Dowling-street.

LOST, from Lucas's Paddock, on the night of the 22nd instant, or Tuesday, the 23rd, four head of fat CATTLE, two COWS, and two BULLOCKS. A Reward of £10 will be paid on conviction of the thief, if stolen; or £2 if strayed, on letting us know their whereabouts.

WILLIAMS and RENNIE,
Glebe Island.

STRAYED, on May 24th, a Black HORSE, with halter, branded OH off shoulder. Reward, J. CLINTON, 43, Parramatta-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOSEPH HEATHCOTE, son of the late William Heathcote, of Warwick, who emigrated to Australia in the year 1853, will hear of something to his advantage on application to Mr. CHARLES HANDLEY, Solicitor, Warwick. Any person aware of his present abode, or of his death, will oblige by informing Mr. Handley.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

RANDWICK SPRING MEETING, 1871.

The GREAT METROPOLITAN Stakes (handicap) of 20 sov each, 8 ft, 4 if declared by 2nd August, 2 only if by 1st July, with 250 sov added; for all horses; 2 miles; second horse 40 sov, third 20 from the prize. Weights on the 22nd June. A winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 3lb., of two or more 5lb. extra. ENTRANCE to CLOSE at 4 p.m. on the 1st June, and the horses to be named to Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON, in Sydney, or to Mr. R. C. BAGOT, in Melbourne, at or before that time, and the stakes and £8 forfeits paid at the office of the FORMER IN SYDNEY, previous to 10 a.m. on the day of the race. All other forfeits must be paid when declared otherwise they will not be declarations. The age of the horses stated in the Entrance paper, must be the age at date of Nomination. N.B.—No payment is required to be made with the Nomination of this race.

THE SPRING METROPOLITAN MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sov, for all maiden horses (including winners of two yrs stakes, by carrying a penalty for winning, once 3 lbs; twice or more, 5 lbs; (in addition to any penalties incurred after entrance) at time of entrance; penalties for winning thereafter—once, 5 lbs; twice or more, 7 lbs. One mile and a half. Second horse 10 sovs from the Club. Entrance, 5 sov. Now open and to close at the time of closing of the General Entry for the Spring Meeting, and the horses to be named (accompanied by 5 sov) as above at or before that time.

N.B.—These Races will be run subject to the usual conditions of the Randwick programme.

GLENORCHY CHURCH BAZAAR,
Oddfellows' Hall, Woollahra,
FRIDAY, 26th May, 1871.

Useful and fancy articles of every description will be sold at moderate prices. Auction sale at 9 o'clock p.m. Open at 2 o'clock. Admission free.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

We have to caution the public against purchasing SCHNAPPS, unless the bottles bear a BLUE LABEL, with Udolpho Wolfe's signature, and are packed in YELLOW ENVELOPES, with RED LABEL, also bearing his signature. No other is genuine.

M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

BROWN and JONES,
246, Pitt-street,
(formerly Martyn's),
Auctioneers and General Commission Agents. Livery and Bait Stables.

DAILY SALES of Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c., at 11 o'clock. Every attention paid to Stock sent for sale or otherwise. Horses thoroughly broken to harness. First-class stabling, grooms, and fodder. Special conveniences for thoroughbred and imported stock. Strictly moderate charges made in all cases. Horses and Buggies for hire.

N.B.—Horse Sales held at Camperdown.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. M. PITT removed from Post Office-chambers to Commercial Rooms, adjoining Greville's. Up-stairs.

REMOVAL.—Furniture Warehouse, to 83, York-st., opposite Post-office. J. NEWTON, late Kent-st.

REMOVAL.—BENJAMIN BRAUN, REMOVED from 349, George-street, to No. 1, Wynyard-street.

REMOVAL.—A. TANGE and CO., removed to No. 96, Pitt-street, near the Exchange.

REMOVAL.—F. SCHOLER, Plumber, &c., from 103, Bathurst-street, to 169, Pitt-street.

REMOVAL.—Dr. A. R. MILLER has REMOVED to No. 149, Castlereagh-street.

SAN FRANCISCO TRANSFER CO.—Goods and Parcels of all kinds forwarded per WONGA WONGA, to every part of Europe and America.

O'DOUD and CO., Agents, Commercial Wharf.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS in the estate of LEWIS CAWSEY, of Market-street, are requested to call on the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock, p.m., to receive the first and only dividend of 7s 6d in the £. Creditors named in the deed relating to Lewis Cawsey's Estate are requested to call.

RICHARD HAWKINS, 14, Campbell-street.

ESTATE of ELLEN BRIDGEMAN, of Dublin House, South Head Road, Boot and Shoe Dealer.—CREDITORS in this estate are hereby notified that any CLAIMS not furnished to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, will not be recognised, a division of the realised assets having been appointed for that day.

M. MOLONY, 239, George-street.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION in the following Estates, showing Dividends as under, lie for inspection at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the eighth (8th) day of June next, if not opposed.

JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

Thomas Denny and John Wadsworth Ashworth, trading as Denny and Ashworth, in the separate Estate of John Wadsworth Ashworth, No. 9984, 3s 4d in £ and one preferent proof in full.

Frank William Lewis, 10328, 1st plan, 5s 4 29-32d in £.

NOTICE.—Our Warehouse will be closed To-morrow, Friday, the 26th instant. S. HOFFNUNG and CO.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, LOUISA FULLER, she having left her home.

THOMAS FULLER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—No business will be transacted at our Warehouse and Stores, TO-MORROW, Friday, the 26th instant.

MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street.

BANK AUCTION ROOMS. — Having leased these central premises I am prepared to receive goods for public or private SALE.

HENRY MOON.

N.B. There is a vast assortment of Furniture and household requisites now at the Rooms for private Sale.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music (pupil of Mendelssohn).—Instruction on the Violin, the Piano, and in Singing either at home or at the residence of his pupils. Evening Classes for Gentlemen. Schools attended at reduced rates. 106, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

TENDERS.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of Mr. PATRICK CANNON, Storekeeper, Moruya.

The Trustees herein invite TENDERS to the 26th instant, for the purchase of Stock and Book Debts. Stock sheets may be viewed and all information obtained at the offices of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SLYMAN AND BRECKENRIDGE, Storekeepers, Kiama.

The Trustees herein invite TENDERS to the 27th instant for the purchase of STOCK and BOOK-DEBTS, either in one Tender or a separate Tender for each. Stock-Book may be viewed, and all information obtained, at the Offices of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of Mr. N. F. ASSER, of Scone.—TENDERS are invited for the Assets in the above Estate, comprising the Stock, Book Debts, and Real Properties; or separate Tenders will be received for the Stock or Stock and Book Debts.

Inventories can be inspected on the premises, or at the office of the undersigned, to whose care the tenders are to be sent for the trustees on or before the 29th instant.

PRINCE, OGG, and CO.

Sydney, 15th May.

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF EDWARD MINER, of Stockton, Newcastle, Storekeeper.

The Stock-in-trade, Book Debts, and Leasehold Property in the above estate, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to Mr. Thomas Hiles, on the premises, Stockton; or at the office of the undersigned.

☞ The stock is fresh and well assorted, and the premises are admirably adapted for carrying on a thriving trade.

Tenders will be received up to SATURDAY, 3rd June.

F. T. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.

Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney,
25th May, 1871.

WANTED, TENDERS for connecting with sewer. R. Sproule, Commercial Wharf, King-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, corner of Hunter-street and Bligh-street, Sydney.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. — Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (who for many years practised in George and Hunter streets) desires to inform his patients and the public that HIS ONLY place of business is at 12, South Head Road, opposite Hardy, Brothers, where he continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH of superior workmanship. Teeth stopped and extracted. Moderate charges. N.B.—Please to note the address.

A SINGLE TOOTH, 4s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, 1s; repairs done. Edwards, dentist, 6, Bridge-st.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-chiropodist, 6, Bridge-street.

GALVANISM cures Nervous and Rheumatic Affections, Neuralgia, &c. Fee, 1s. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

CHARLES READ, Tobacconist, 75, William-street. Prime cut Tobaccos and Havannah Cigars.

CORNS and Defective Nails cured by Mr. Alexander, Practical Surgeon-chiropodist, 15, Hunter-street.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

E. PORTER, Chemist, &c., NEWTOWN.—Genuine Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Medical sundries.

DISPENSING at moderate charges.

HENRY I. WEST AND CO.,
326, George-street, Sydney,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,

Investments found for Capitalists, Absentees' Business transacted, Estates wound up.

JOHN WILSON, Tailor, Woollendraper, Men's Mercer, and General Outfitter. 624, Brickfield-hill.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's.

THE PRIZE MEDAL

was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best Materials, Fit, and Workmanship. Lowest Charges. 88, King-street.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co.'s, George-st.

PHOTOS., 5s. per dozen, at YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, 3 doors from the Royal Hotel.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.

NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY
125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

☞ ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE.

£2300 New Zealand Government Treasury Bills
£300 City Corporation Debentures
44 Shares Australian Gaslight Company.

WANTED,
New South Wales Government Debentures
Apply to LENNON and CAPE,
136, Pitt-street.

GAS, Peak Downs, Joint Stock Bank, and Steam Shares for SALE. Bank N.S.W. wanted. C. Bate, Pitt-st.

MONEY LENT to any amount on Watches, Plate, Diamonds, Jewellery, Sewing-machines, Clothing and all kinds of portable property, at a low rate of interest. I. HIMMELHOCH, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

ADAMS'S PATENT LETTER CLIP AND FILE.

A most useful article,
Filing and Binding Documents simultaneously.
Wholesale:
COWAN and CO., 12, Barrack-street.
To be had from all stationers.

PIANO PIECES.—British Grenadier's March, 2s; God save the Queen, 2s; Just before the Battle, 2s; Queen's Birthday, 2s 6d; The Review, 2s 6d; The United Service, 2s 6d; N. S. W. Volunteer Rifles' March, 2s. J. READING and CO., Music-sellers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

EX WINDSOR CASTLE and GLENLORA, thirty-three Grand PIANOS, warranted sound and reliable instruments. W. H. PALING, Music Warehouse, 335, George-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

MINERAL LAND.—The undersigned has for SALE a PROPERTY of 1280 acres, in the Bathurst district, on which unmistakable indications of both gold and copper have been found; and there is sufficient reason to be satisfied that it is rich in mineral treasure. There is a never-failing stream of water runs through the land, and it is in every way conveniently situated.

The reason of its being offered for sale is, that the proprietors reside in England, thereby creating a difficulty in turning it to advantage in any other way.

Title first-class.

ROBERT STUART.

Penrith, 15th May.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

STORE CATTLE.

1800 Head Store BULLOCKS 2 to 6 years, selected with great care for the Southern market from Mr. Flood's celebrated Richmond River and New England Stations. Now about Dubbo.

Apply to
WALTER FLOOD,
Quambone, Merri Merri;
or, HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
Sydney.

1000 HEAD of First-class Store BULLOCKS.

Messrs. H. and F. WEAVER have received instructions from Thomas Hungerford, Esq., to offer for private SALE, 1000 head of very superior, well-bred Bullocks, aged from 3 to 6 years, and bearing the favourite T over ⌗ brand.

These bullocks are all in fine condition, and can be inspected by intending purchasers at Gnomurry Station, Culgoa River.

Further particulars as to price, &c., can be obtained at the Office, Elgin-street, West Maitland.

FURNITURE, ETC.

TWENTY CASES Single and Double Iron BEDSTEADS, Children's COTS, &c., just landed ex Winefred.

J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

MATTRESSES and Palliasses, horsehair, pulu, flock, fibre, and flax mattresses. J. Lawler, 517, George-st.

MATTRESSES CLEANED and Remade by steam. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

SEWING-MACHINES. — The WHEELER and WILSON new IMPROVED Family Lock-stitch Noiseless Machine, £8 10s, will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-st.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—The only reliable cheap machines in the world.

The "Home" Shuttle Lock-stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain-stitch, £3 0s.

In cases, with hemmer, oilcan, needles, gauge, clamp, &c., &c.

Sole agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
First Prize at Paris, 1867.
Three first-class awards in America, 1869.
Only Prize at Sydney, 1870.
Two First Prizes, Canada, 1870.

"We have examined this wonderful little machine, and find that one of the principal features, if not the chief feature, of the Wanzer Sewing Machines is their simplicity."—London Illustrated News.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SINGER'S new Improved Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES; the No. 2, or manufacturing machine reduced to £13 10s. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Lowest price. SADDINGTON and SONS, 152, Pitt-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S celebrated Family Sewing-machine, price £8. S. Hebblewhite, 432, Geo.-st.

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Pianofortes, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.

Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Importers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

DAVID JONES and CO. invite attention to their
BLACK VELVETEENS, of exceeding brightness, and SOFT as SILK
FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety, including
ALL-WOOL SATIN CLOTHS, SATIN SERGES
ALL-WOOL POPLINS, BROCHE POPLINS
POPLINETTS and SILK SERGES
COSTUMES in WATERPROOF TWEED and Several NEW MATERIALS.

W. C. KELK respectfully informs his Customers that he has effected a purchase of 130 dozens
☞ GENTLEMEN'S CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Unhemmed,
which will be sold at 50 per cent. under USUAL PRICES.

There are various qualities, commencing at 8s. 9d. per dozen. Warranted all linen.

W. C. KELK, 415, George-street, near Lassetter's.

J. WETHERILL, WATERLOO HOUSE, PITT-STREET.

Five thousand pounds of the cheapest drapery in Sydney.

Horrockses' Longcloths,	A,	32	inch,	4½d	per yard
"	B,	32	"	5½d	ditto
"	A,	36	"	5½d	ditto
"	B,	36	"	6½d	ditto
"	H,	36	"	7½d	ditto
"	M2,	36	"	8½d	ditto
"	MT,	36	"	9½d	ditto
"	DDD,	36	"	10½d	ditto

French Merinoes, all colours, 1s 6½d per yard
French Delaines, all colours, 9½d per yard.

J. Q. CARTER, 411, George-street, op. Royal Hotel, Real Laces, black and white; Ties, Collars, Coiffures.

J. Q. CARTER.—Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, 5s 11d; Ribbons in all the new shades; Gloves, Corsets, &c.

J. Q. CARTER.—Ladies' first choice Josephine Gloves, slightly spotted, 1s 11d per pair. Opp. Royal Hotel.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-chamber CORK and FELT HELMETS are manufactured without india-rubber, and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates. Sample Rooms—98, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C. HATS, CAPS, and HELMETS, of every description, manufactured at the works of J. ELLWOOD and SONS, Great Charlotte-street, S.E., London, contractors to the police forces. Army helmets and caps, with latest improvements. J. ELLWOOD and SONS' goods are kept by all respectable traders and storekeepers. Caution—No air-chamber hats or helmets genuine unless bearing "Ellwood and Sons'" name. ⁂ Orders through mercantile houses carefully shipped.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d; Gold Spectacles with Pebbles, £2; Silver, £1.

☞ Smee's Optometer for exact vision.

W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

MEDICAL ELECTRIC APPARATUS Galvanic induction Coils, in neat cases, 50s
Magnetic Machines, not requiring acid, 60s

W. MAC DONNELL and CO., late Brush and Mac Donnell.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents on the most favourable terms.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WINE CASKS.—New English Wine Casks, 100 gallons, for SALE by P. N. RUSSELL and CO

HOOP IRON, slightly damaged, on SALE, cheap, by the undersigned.

F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street, Sydney.

MUNTZ METAL, now landing. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

SHEET LEAD, 3 to 6 lbs. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

XXX IRISH PORTER, Guinness's, &c.; Old Irish Whisky, Blake & Co., Mort's-passage.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

ADELAIDE BREADSTUFFS.

HART and CO.'S	Superfine Flour
DUFFIELD and CO.'S	Superfine Flour, in sacks, halves and quarters
	Household Flour
GILBS and SMITH'S	Superfine
ADELAIDE WHEAT.	

BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.

Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.

The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.

Superfine silk-dressed Flour, best Seconds, Corn Flour, &c. Best quality; lowest prices.

CAPE BARLEY, pure; also prime sample Seed Oats. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street.

OATS, Seed and Feed, best and cheapest in Sydney; Bone-dust. SAMUEL PRIESTLY, 139, Sussex-st.

FOR SALE, fresh Dates, Salt, Pepper, Nutmegs, Pimento, Tapioca, Sago, new Patna, Chinese, Saigon, Bangkok, Java, and Ballam Rice; Sperm Candles, Brandon's, Belmonts, and Roubaix's; Sardines; Chinese, Castor, and Kerosene Oils; Manila Coffee, Limejuice, Coir Fibre, Arbouin, Maret, and Co.'s Brandy. LENDER and CO.

POTATOES.—Prime fresh samples of Warrnambool, now landing ex Orwell. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, or to LET, that property in Flinders-street, Melbourne, known as
FULTON'S FOUNDRY,
with all the plant and machinery for carrying on an extensive engineering and iron-founding business. Possession on the 1st July next.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor, H. HOPKINS, Esq., New Town Park, Hobart Town, Tasmania.

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INSOLVENCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Morris, first or only meeting, at Braidwood.

Friday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Benjamin Waters, third meeting; Thomas Sullivan and William Tindale, third meeting; Augustus Wells, third meeting; Patrick M'Cabe, first or only meeting; William Morris, first or only meeting; Hugh Boar, first or only meeting; Margaret Agnes Francis, first or only meeting; James Downey, first or only meeting; Samuel Bell, first meeting; Joseph Dernelley, adjourned second from the 12th instant; John Westaway, adjourned single from the 17th instant; William Brewster, adjourned single from the 17th instant.

Friday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Hadwick, second meeting, at Wagga Wagga.

Monday, 29th May, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Hare Atkinson, adjourned single from the 15th instant.

Monday, 29th May, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Kelly, first or only meeting, at Forbes; Charles Henry Brashier, second meeting, at Armidale.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Compulsory Sequestration—rule nisi returnable: Joseph Bartholomew, Tickle v. Robert Ingall, estate of John Thomas Crawford, estate of Charles William Keele, adjourned from 18th instant; estate of John Simmons, adjourned from 18th instant, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. Estate of Charles Wheeler.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 30th May, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Cuthbert Fetherstonhaugh, John Witt, John Douglass Young, Vere Hunt, John Richardson, William Henry Stevens, adjourned from the 2nd instant; Frederick Green, adjourned from the 16th instant.

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S Report on the Vital Statistics of Sydney and Suburbs, for the Month of April, 1871.

The births recorded in Sydney during April numbered 249, viz., 128 males and 121 females, being 30 above the quinquennial average and 144 in excess of the deaths of the month.

The deaths numbered 105, viz., 65 males and 40 females, being 65 below the average of the previous five years; it must however be borne in mind that the average is greatly increased by the large number (373) of deaths which occurred in the year 1867, when the measles epidemic was at its height. The proportion of local diseases to total deaths was 47·62 per cent., the orders of the class giving the following results:—Nervous system, 20; organs of circulation (heart disease), 6; respiratory system, 8; digestive organs, 13; urinary organs, 2; generation, 1. The proportion of the zymotic class was 19·05 per cent.

Three deaths were attributed to violence, viz., two from drowning, and one from fractures and contusions.

The infantile mortality was at the rate of 43·81 per cent. to aggregate deaths, and 7·82 per cent. below the average of the five preceding years. Comparison is afforded by the following table:—

	Under 5 years.	Total deaths.	Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths.
1866...	41	120	34·16
1867...	275	373	73·73
1868...	65	135	48·14
1869...	57	105	54·28
1870...	54	119	45·37
1871...	46	105	43·81

THE Deaths in the city of Sydney, the mean temperature in the shade, mean height of barometer, and rainfall, during the month of April, for the last ten years, and of ozone in the atmosphere for the periods indicated, were as follows:—

Periods.	No. of deaths.	Mean temperature.	Mean height of barometer.	Depth of rain—inches.	No. of days rain.	Mean amount of ozone.
April, 1862	100	62·4	29·908	1·30	11	...
" 1863	105	65·0	30·035	0·30	14	5·5
" 1864	121	64·5	·094	7·46	17	3·8
" 1865	104	65·9	·165	2·31	11	6·9
" 1866	120	66·8	·167	1·01	7	5·2
" 1867	373	66·1	·051	17·48	23	5·4
" 1868	135	64·4	·192	0·06	4	3·9
" 1869	105	65·1	·144	5·99	15	6·0
" 1870	119	66·0	·039	5·53	15	4·6
" 1871	105	63·9	·169	12·53	12	4·2
Mean of 10 years..	138	64·8	30·096	6·00	12	

The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade, as registered at the Sydney Observatory, was 78·4 on the 8th, and the lowest, 51·8, on the 17th and 23rd; the greatest range was 23.3 on the 23rd. Prevailing direction of wind, W. Greatest amount of humidity, 100·0, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th; least, 56·0, on the 22nd. Greatest rainfall, 2·96 inches, on the 29th; number of days' lightning, 5.

TABLE showing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each ward of the City of Sydney, from the 1st to the 30th April, 1871, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

Wards.	Population, Census, 1861	Under 5 years. Males.	Under 5 years. Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Above 5 years. Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Unspecified. Females.	Total.	Per centage of Deaths to Population of Ward.
Gipps......	7,220	2	1	...	6	...	...	9	0·12
Bourke ...	6,154	2	1	15	3	...	...	21†	0·40
Brisbane	6,304	2	2	2	1	...	...	7	0·11
Macquarie	4,513	4	1	...	1	...	...	6	0·13
Cook	8,268	6	1	3	4	...	...	14	0·16
Fitzroy ...	10,959	3	6	8	7	...	...	24	0·21
Phillip ...	5,915	4	...	1	2	...	...	7	0·11
Denison...	8,061	5	4	6	2	...	...	17	0·21
Totals ...	*56,394	30	16	35	24	...	...	105	0·18

* Exclusively of the islands in Port Jackson.

† The Infirmary and Government Benevolent Asylum are situated in Bourke Ward.

RETURN of Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the Month of April, 1871.

District.	Population, Census 1861.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Deaths. Total.	Per centage of Deaths to Population of District
Sydney	56,840	128	121	249	65	40	105	0·18
Balmain ...	3,947	10	8	18	4	4	8	0·20
Glebe	3,712	8	10	18	3	2	5	0·13
Newtown ...	4,236	10	7	17	3	3	6	0·14
Redfern* ...					2	2		
Botany					...	1		
Waterloo	6,701	28	25	53	3	...	7	0·10
Alexandria					...	...		
Darlington					...	...		
Paddington	6,794	19	14	33	5	6	11	0·16
Concord ...	2,356	8	4	12	2	1	3	0·12
St. George	5,647	13	14	27	8	3	11	0·19
St. Leonards	3,458	8	6	14	...	5	5	0·14
Totals	98,686	232	209	441	95	66	161	0·17

* The Redfern registry district comprises the Redfern, Botany, Waterloo, Alexandria, and Darlington Municipalities.

TABLE showing the Classification of Diseases which were fatal to both sexes under and over 5 years, and the proportions per cent. of Deaths from each cause, in Sydney, during the Month of April, 1871.

Causes of Death.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Proportion per cent.
Zymotic diseases	11	9	20	19·05
Constitutional diseases ...	5	9	14	13·33
Local diseases	18	32	50	47·62
Developmental diseases ...	12	4	16	15·21
Violent deaths	...	3	3	2·86
Causes not specified	...	2	2	1·90
All causes	46	59	105	100·00

Zymotic Diseases.—Diphtheria, 2; typhus fever, 2; metria, 1; dysentery, 1; diarrhœa, 8; cholera, 3; rheumatism, 1; purpura, 1; thrush, 1.

Constitutional Diseases.—Dropsy, 1; cancer, 1; tabes mesenterica, 3; phthisis, 8; hydrocephalus, 1.

Local Diseases.—Apoplexy, 3; paralysis, 1; convulsions, 8; brain disease, 8; heart disease, 6; bronchitis, 2; pneumonia, 6; enteritis, 3; peritonitis, 1; ulceration of intestines, 1; stomach disease, 1; hepatitis, 2; liver disease, 5; nephria, 2; ovarian dropsy, 1.

Developmental Diseases.—Premature birth, 5; teething, 1; old age, 4; atrophy and debility, 6.

Violence.—Fractures and contusions, 1; drowning, 2.

Males, 65; females, 40. Total, 105.

H. G. WARD, Registrar-General.

24th May, 1871.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOROUGH COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting took place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Council Chambers, Marsden-street. There were present—The Mayor, Aldermen Galloway, Dixon, Trott, Simmonds, Pye, Parker, Mason, Smith, and Williams. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Reports from the Town Surveyor, Finance and Improvement Committees were read and received. The following correspondence was read:—"1. Letter from Thomas Eades, calling attention to inlets of culverts at corner of Pennant and Macarthur streets, and asking the Council to order the said culverts to be widened, as the overflow of water was at present inundating his workshop. Received, and referred to Improvement Committee. 2. From E. Wardley, asking the Council to authorise the laying of the water tables in the street running past the Lunatic Asylum. Received and referred to Improvement Committee. 3. From Edwin Goold calling attention to the disgraceful state of footpath in Aired-street. Received and referred to Improvement Committee. 4. From the Board of Government Asylums, informing the Council that the rates and taxes on the house occupied by Mr. Donnis, has been paid to the owner of the property, and that he has been written to on the subject. Received. 5. From John Donnelly calling attention to the state of drain in Church-street, opposite St. John's Church. Received and referred to Improvement Committee. The following resolutions were passed:—1. "That the north side of Hunter-street from O'Connell-street to the bridge, be kerbed and guttered at a cost not to exceed £16, and to be done forthwith. 2. That the Town Clerk be requested to write to the Commissioner and Engineer for Roads, and inform him that if the approaches to the bridge lately erected by the Government on the Sydney Road, near the Western Road, be not attended to immediately, the bridge will be carried away. 3. That the Improvement Committee be requested to have the fence round Alfred-square repaired forthwith. 4. That the Improvement Committee be empowered to engage four extra men, for the purpose of cleaning out the water-tables in this borough. 5. That the Town Clerk be requested to write to the Commissioner and Engineer for Roads, complaining of the drain running across the Sydney Road, from the Western Road, it not being large enough to carry off the water from that road, thereby causing great damage to private property. 6. That the rates for the current year be payable in two instalments, on the following condition, viz., that those ratepayers who pay one-half of their rates, within thirty days of the service of the rate-papers, be allowed until the 30th November next, to pay the balance. 7. That Church-street, from the Pennant Hills Road to Factory-street, be kerbed and guttered, at a cost not exceeding £10. 8. That tenders be invited for the supply and delivery of 200 cubic yards of screenings of blue metal. 10. That his worship the Mayor report to this meeting, whether, or otherwise, the late market lessee has paid all arrears. 11. That this Council resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of opening tenders, and accepting a tender for the blue metal." The Council then went into committee to open tenders for supplying Council with 500 cubic yards of blue metal. Three tenders were received: from Mr. Delaney for 9s. 3d. per yard, Richard Harper 8s 3d. per yard, and John Booth (two samples) for 8s 6d per yard, which latter was accepted, the tenderer to supply 250 yards of each sample. The Council then formally resumed, and after the adoption of the report, there being no other business, the Council rose.

CONGREGATIONAL TEA MEETING.—A tea meeting in commemoration of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new church, and the first anniversary of the ministry of the Rev. Thomas S. Forsaith, was held at the School of Arts, after the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone had been performed. There was a very large attendance, and the hall and tea tables were decorated with considerable taste. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Fairfax, and on the platform we noticed the Revs. Thomas S. Forsaith, T. Roseby, LL.B., W. Slatyer, T. Johnson, R. Mansfield, and S. Hill, Alderman Good, and Mr. R. Nott, and several ladies. The tables were well provided under the superintendence of several ladies of the congregation. About 200 people sat down to tea, and after the cloth was removed, Mr. John Fairfax was moved to the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Roseby, Mansfield, Slatyer, Johnson, Mr. Nott, and others. The company broke up at about 9 o'clock, which was rather early, owing to several of the principal speakers having to leave for Sydney, and judging from the spirits in which the company were in on separating, we might safely add that they spent a very enjoyable evening.

PARRAMATTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A parade was held in the Domain at 10 o'clock, to perform the customary ceremonies in connection with her Majesty's birthday. They mustered only about forty strong, including officers, under the command of Lieutenant Greenup, Captain Byrnes being absent. After going through several evolutions, the company fired a *feu de joie*, and dismissed—the band closing the proceedings by playing the National Anthem. The band afterwards paraded the town, and, after playing several of their favourite airs, wound up by playing the National Anthem in front of the Police Court.

A PLEA FOR THE NEW SUPERANNUATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As one interested in the Superannuation Act, I ask you to allow me the use of your columns in order that I may call the attention of members of the Civil Service to what seem to me the fair proposals contained in the bill brought forward by the head of the Government, and to the suicidal character of any opposition to its becoming law. There is a wide misconception as to what the bill proposes. It only proposes, first, to abolish the gratuities now grantable to the widows and children, and other personal representatives of deceased members, and, secondly, to reduce the rate of retiring allowances. The gratuities payable under the 7th section of the existing Act to members leaving the service before they have completed fifteen years' service are left untouched. As to the first proposal, it is now generally admitted that gratuities to the relations of deceased members, other than his widow and children, cannot be justified. Gratuities to widows and children are not given by the existing Imperial Act 22 Vic. c. 26. And it is more in accordance with the regulations of other Superannuation Funds supported, as this is, by deductions from the salaries of members (*e.g.*, the Superannuation Fund of the old East India Civil Service, and of the same Military Service) that any allowances to widows and children should be small annuities, which while they are less onerous to a fund supported by annual accretions, are also more advantageous to those interested. The Government might not object to an amendment of the bill by the insertion of a clause providing for some small annuities payable to widows and children of deceased Civil servants, who have been for a certain length of time in the service, or one providing for a return to the widows and children of such servants the amount that had been actually contributed to the fund by such members. If it be said that no such provision is in the Imperial Act, it may be answered, that in England there are no deductions made from the salaries; and that in this colony the service is fairly entitled to this consideration—first, because, under the present Act, gratuities are payable to widows and children; and, secondly, because it is proposed to render the deduction of 4 per cent. permanent. As regards the retiring allowances, those proposed by the bill are the same as those existing in the Civil Service in England and Victoria, except that in those places they commence after ten years' service. And, is it not clear that it was the largeness of these allowances under the existing Act which has rendered the fund insolvent—which laid the old officers open to the pressure of Ministers who wanted to create vacancies, and tempted the officers themselves to consent to retire before they were actually incapacitated?

The second section of the Act enacts that the allowances and gratuities "shall be charged upon, and paid out of the said Superannuation Fund so far as the same shall from time to time be adequate to discharge the same." It seems clear, then, that at present the only security which the Civil servants have to look to is a fund which is admittedly insolvent. This is their position. The bill proposes to give them the security of the Consolidated Revenue. With such an improved security ought not the Civil servants to be willing to abate some of their supposed claims? But it may be said that a man after contributing for several years may die in harness, and it is not just that his contributions should all go to swell the fund. If, however, he had been smitten with blindness or paralysis, or visited in several ways that might be mentioned, he would have received the benefit provided by the Act. He should be thankful that he has been spared the suffering, the bitter consequences of which this system of superannuation is intended to mitigate. In the case supposed the fund is benefited just as where a man dies shortly after purchasing an annuity, or where a man, insuring his life lives beyond the usual term of life and pays premiums largely in excess of any amount which will be payable under his policy. The advantages accruing to the fund by such exceptional cases are calculated upon in estimates based upon an average of liabilities. The objection, therefore, is one which, if valid, must prevail against the expediency of all systems of insurance based on averages.

Some propose to return with interest all the amounts already paid, and leave the Civil servants to take care of themselves. Will not such a measure be most injurious to the best interests of the service? Is it not the proposal, either of those who are more wealthy, and whose families are already provided for, or of those who are passing through life without any such depressing incumbrances? It seems to me that the present opposition is playing into the hands of those who care not for the fund, because they are independent, or who dislike the enforced reductions because they are careless and improvident. I would ask, if the present measure is not passed and the settlement of the question is postponed, whether an equally favourable offer will ever be made again?

I submit these observations to the serious consideration of my fellow Civil servants, because I dissent from the opinions which are to be represented by counsel, and because I believe that there are others who share in my dissent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—A number of letters and suggestions have appeared in your journal respecting the above fund from the *gentlemen* of the service, but none as yet advocating the cause of a very numerous and hard-working class, members of the Civil Service, who up to the present time have been excluded from participation in it—I refer to the subordinates of the various Government departments, messengers, letter-carriers, sorters, stampers, and others. Previous to the Act coming into force, all these persons had the same claims on the country as the clerical staff; but the Commissioners appointed to manage the fund excluded them from it, although, as required by the Act, their appointments are made by a responsible Minister of the Crown.

I have always understood that the success of any provident society or system of insurance depended mainly on the number of its contributors, and there is no doubt that the exclusion of such a body as I refer to is a very serious loss to the fund. I am disposed to believe, Sir, that not only many of the public, but even members of Parliament, are not aware that the £10,000 voted by the House was used for a part of the Civil Service only, to the exclusion of the rest, and this from the mere caprice of the Commissioners. Why should the clerk who delivers letters to the public at a window be allowed to contribute, while the carrier who delivers from house to house is shut out? Both are appointed in the same way, by the same power, and possibly receiving equal pay.

In conclusion, Sir, I trust that as some alteration is about to be made, that the working members of the Service will have their claims fairly considered.

A CIVIL SERVANT.

EARLY CLOSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your advertising columns, under the heading "Public Notices," in the issue of Saturday last, I was agreeably surprised and much pleased to notice that several grocers in Woolloomooloo had combined to close their shops at 8 o'clock in the evening. This is a step in the right direction. It is a thing long desired by numbers who, quite unnecessarily, have been compelled to remain in business to a very late hour every night, and to deny themselves many pleasures, domestic and otherwise, which want of time prevented their having.

The consummation of their desires is a matter upon which the employés at these establishments ought to congratulate themselves, and for which their employers are deserving of the highest praise.

Since it is shown by the action of these men, in closing their shops at 8 o'clock, that no necessity exists for remaining open in the grocery business after that hour, I conceive that the same absence of necessity in remaining open till 9 o'clock exists also in the butcher's business, and that they too ought to close at the same or even an earlier hour than this. In fact I cannot see the necessity of the butchers being open after 6 o'clock in the evening, for in his business few things are required after that hour, the evening meal being then over.

From an experience extending over five years in a retail butcher's business in a good part of the city, a can safely say that the money taken after the lighting of the gas is insufficient to pay for it.

It is then extremely hard that so many men as are employed in the various butchers' establishments of Sydney, should thus unnecessarily be compelled to work to such a late hour as 9 o'clock, and who are, too, daily and constantly employed from 6 in the morning till that hour.

By combining to close their establishments at an earlier hour—as the grocers have done—the butchers' employers will themselves be rather benefited than injured, and they will in doing so confer an almost unspeakable benefit on their employés.

Trusting that the desire herein supplicated for may be granted, and apologising for thus trespassing on your valuable space,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

HUMANITY.

May 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In my former communication relative to the sending home a team of riflemen to compete with those of the mother country, India, and Canada, I stated that I would, with your permission, enter upon the question of expense, &c., upon a future occasion. Supposing it was decided to send five men home (that is the number generally considered by riflemen as the most practicable to send), the quickest way, combined with economy would be, probably, via California. I imagine the passage money is about £75 or £80 each way. No doubt but a return passage could be obtained for such a purpose for from £110 to £120 each, so that the cost of passage would be, say, from £550 to £600. I would suggest that each individual defray his own expenses while in England, and allowing say £10 each for other expenses connected with the matches, such as entrances, &c., the total expense need not exceed from £120 to £130 per man. If it is desirable to send home some one to manage the affairs of the team, thus freeing them from anxiety and saving time, the expense would of course be proportionately greater. I think the Californian route would be the best, for if the men went home per sailing vessel, only an average passage of ninety days could be reckoned upon, in place of forty-five, and "time is money." No doubt the expense would be less, but the gain would not compensate for the loss of time. And if by steamer from Melbourne, there would still be an increase of time, and with very little, if any, less to pay, than for a passage via America.

Now, as to the advisability of the New South Wales Rifle Association taking action in this matter. There has for some years been a desire not only on the part of those who would be likely to compete for selection for such a purpose, but expressed by many others in the Volunteer Force, that a team of riflemen should be sent home to compete with those of Great Britain; a desire strengthened by the knowledge that in this colony there are some shots who would take a high place in shooting even in England, and by the fact that they have in simultaneous matches achieved such distinction as I before mentioned. And not only so, but there are many of the public who would like to see a team sent to England, and would willingly subscribe to that effect; indeed, I know many such, and one gentleman that I heard of (not, by the way, unconnected with the Volunteers) wished he could afford to send a team home at his own expense.

These are some of the reasons which should induce the Rifle Association to send representatives of this colony to England. It need not be any drain whatever upon the resources of the Association, for I am convinced that, with proper application, the amount required could be readily obtained by subscription. But if the Association do not take the matter up, such a thing cannot be carried out, for it will require the sanction and support of authority to bring such a scheme to a successful issue. Perhaps if the Association decided to send home five men, the Victorian Association might be communicated with, with a view to send, say three, representatives from that colony, then the eight might be allowed to compete in the International match for the Elcho Challenge Shield.

If anything is done it would be well to commence early, so that the men might be selected after lengthened competition, and that they might have time to make arrangements for their absence from the colony, and so that the National Rifle Association might be apprised of the intention of sending a certain number of riflemen as representatives of this colony. Then the N. R. A. would, I have no doubt, arrange a special representative match, in addition to the usual matches.

In regard to the time, it would not be safe for the men to leave later than the middle of January, as the Wimbledon meeting taking place early in July, there would then be only four months to get over the effects of the voyage, and accustomed to the different climate, winds, light, &c., of England.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN J. SLADE.

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

THE accompanying despatch from the Belgian Minister to the Tsung-li Yamen has been handed to us (*N. C. Daily News*) for publication, by the Chamber of Commerce:—

Yokohama, 14th January, 1871.

To His Imperial Highness Prince Kung, and their Excellencies the Members of the Board of Foreign Affairs, at Peking.

Monseigneur et Messieurs les Ministres,—I have had the honour to receive, long after date, the despatch of the 3rd day of the 10th month of the 9th year of your august Sovereign, by which your Highness and Excellencies inform me that, in consequence of the inquiry undertaken by the Chinese authorities, a report was addressed to the Emperor, begging that the authors of the outrage at Tientsin might be punished according to the gravity of their crime.

Your Highness and your Excellencies add that, in accord with the Chargé d'Affaires for France, the total of the indemnity for the victims has been fixed at Tls. 250,000, and that this sum will be remitted to the French Legation at Peking, to be distributed in the manner explained in your despatch.

It is through the medium of other documents which the French Legation has courteously communicated to me, and which have also been published in the newspapers, that I have learned:—

1st. That the Prefect and Sub-prefect of Tientsin have been degraded and condemned to exile, for having been unable to prevent the massacre or arrest the guilty.

2nd. That twenty of the murderers have been condemned to death, five individuals to exile for ten years, and eighteen for three years.

I sincerely regret to have to express to your Highness and your Excellency my great surprise that you did not inform me directly of these punishments, inflicted on some of the murderers in a massacre in which two unhappy Belgian Sisters of Charity, one of whom was the Superior, perished so cruelly.

For the rest, I cannot better answer your despatch, and the settlement which your Government wishes to make of the horrible massacre of Tientsin, than by referring you to the note which I had the honour to address to your Highness and your Excellencies on the 4th August last, at Peking, and to the verbal declarations which I have continually made to you during my stay in your capital.

I opposed, even then, the pretence that the two magistrates of Tientsin were guilty only of having been unable to prevent the crime or arrest the murderers; and I showed in the clearest manner that they had incited to the massacre by their incendiary proclamations, and that they had put a climax to their guilt and their wicked designs by torturing, during several weeks after the catastrophe, the unhappy Christians whom they detained in the Yamen, avowedly to protect them.

I showed also, in the said despatch, that it was averred and was notorious that the horrible crime had been premeditated long beforehand, that it had been announced for a fixed date, that on the fatal day the people were called to arms by fire-gongs, and that after the atrocious murders had been committed, the Fire Company, who were engaged in them, were dispersed by sound of gong (han-ling), that the crime was committed in broad daylight, in presence of several local officials, and of a high military mandarin.

I represented especially that a strict and efficacious inquiry should be instituted, in order to convict the authors of the plot, whoever they might be—an inquiry at which delegates from the Foreign Representatives at Peking should assist.

Lastly, I insisted especially that exemplary punishment, proportionate to the greatness of the crime, should be inflicted on the principal culprits, who are the Civil mandarins and the military officer before-mentioned.

As it is, the punishment allotted to the mandarins is unsusceptible of proof, and is not in any case commensurate with the crime of having excited the people to the massacre of innocent victims. The military mandarin, who is equally guilty, is declared innocent by the simple act of the Chinese authorities.

For the unequalled crime, then, which it has been my painful duty to sketch, where 21 victims belonging to different nationalities—English, Belgian, French, Italian and Russian—met so barbarous a death, under the eyes of the impassible officials—a crime in which the greater part of the population of Tientsin took part, or which it at least applauded, and which has rung through the whole world, the Chinese Government confines itself to executing a few obscure individuals, who were led to the place of punishment in grand costume and as martyrs. It is even asserted that indemnities, varying from 250 taels to 500 taels, have been granted by the Chinese authorities to the families of the culprits.

It is not to be feared that the Chinese people will fail to see in the circumstances attending that chastisement a sufficient reprobation, by their Government, of the massacre; and in that case, what guarantee does the chastisement offer against a repetition of similar crimes?

Furthermore, what proofs or even assurances, are given to the Foreign Representatives that the chastisement has reached the actual culprits, and especially the principal culprits, those who were at the head of the plot, and who arranged it?

Should not the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of China, in the interest of its dignity and its honour, and to escape responsibility, institute a rigorous inquiry such as I have never ceased to demand, and at which delegates of the Foreign Representatives at Peking may be present, in order to convict and to punish the principal culprits, whoever they may be?

Your Highness and your Excellencies will understand that, in putting these questions, I have the deep regret to be unable to approve, in any way, the solution which the Chinese Government wishes to give to the horrible catastrophe of Tientsin.

Accept, Monseigneur et Messieurs les Ministres, the renewed assurance, &c., &c.

(Signed) AUG. T'KINT DE ROODENBEEK.

THE GLATTON.

THE recent scandal at the Admiralty will secure a more critical attention than is usual to the character of ships which are now added to the British navy. Independently of this, the launch of the Glatton at Chatham Dockyard deserves special notice. She is the first turret ship which has been constructed by the Admiralty upon the American monitor system. In fact, the Glatton is a monitor pure and simple. It is true the Cerberus was not completed last year, but she was built for the colonies, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as a positive addition to our naval strength.

Although the Glatton is a monitor, and a perfect specimen of a low freeboard turret-ship, she has many special characteristics which distinguish her from other vessels of the same class both at home and abroad. She holds a middle position between the American monitor and the new turret-ships which are now being built for the navy; and, when complete, she will stand as a practical record of the first free concession of prejudice at the Admiralty to a recognised want in the Navy. So much is admitted by Sir Spencer Robinson in a parliamentary paper, drawn up in the early part of 1869 with the view of showing what was being done at the Admiralty at that time in regard to the construction of ironclads, where he remarks that "the permission by the Board to build the Hotspur and Glatton is a great and valuable concession, not obtained without great resistance, but compromised by the limited dimensions which were insisted on." So far, then, though the Glatton was ordered to be built as a monitor, we are asked, on the authority of the late Controller of the Navy, to regard her as a compromise. This compromise consists chiefly in her size; but, although this point is most prominently dwelt upon by the Controller, in his report, there are other points of difference which are important.

In the construction of the Glatton experience pointed out defects in the American models which the advocates of the monitor system were prone to overlook. First, as a very low freeboard was essential, a monitor was peculiarly liable to a plunging or vertical fire, and it was considered necessary to add greatly to the weight and thickness of the iron plating of the upper deck. Then, as this same low freeboard made it doubly necessary to protect such vital parts as the turrets, funnels, and air-shafts, it became a matter of serious consideration whether it would not be better to concentrate them as much as possible, and protect them by a powerful breastwork rather than by separate patches of armour for each, which was decided in favour of the "breastwork" principle. The difference, therefore, between the Glatton and the ordinary monitors lies in these two points—a more heavily plated upper deck and a heavily plated breastwork for the protection of the turrets and funnels. These differences are essential, because as applied in the case of the Glatton they dispose of the advantage of lightness which it was urged a monitor possessed over a broadside vessel. The view taken by the Constructor's Department in building the Glatton was that it was impossible, with safety, to reduce the armour-plating; that the armour-plating which was saved from the reduced height of the sides of the vessel was required by the deck; and that, while the same amount of armour would be required by a broadside and monitor vessel, there was the advantage on the side of the latter that, with a low freeboard armour could be applied to the deck, which if used on the sides of a broadside vessel would leave the deck exposed. So, in the Glatton, whose deck has an area of 11,348 square feet, the iron plating, three inches thick which covers it, is about 608 tons, and is sufficient to cover the sides of the vessel, if increased by seven feet, with nine inches of armour all round. This additional weight of armour, carried by the Glatton, is then the essential compromise which distinguishes her from existing monitors; the other compromise alluded to by Sir Spencer Robinson as a defect is her size. The popular idea that it was possible to have small, swift, heavily-plated, and weightily-armed turret vessels has been persistently opposed by Mr. Reed and the Admiralty. The grounds of this opposition are, that size and speed are in the first place convertible terms; and, secondly, that it is impossible to use heavy naval ordnance effectively on a small platform. To show what grounds there are for such objections it is sufficient to state that the turrets of the Monarch, which are by no means too large, had to be made 26½ feet in diameter, that the Captain's were made still larger, and that in the construction of the Thunderer, which will carry 30 or 35 ton guns, it has been found necessary to enlarge the turrets to 31 feet in diameter. Considering, then, that such a diameter expresses the breadth of an ordinary sloop of war, it is clearly impossible, if such large turrets are necessary, that small vessels can use effectively the most powerful ordnance. Acting upon these suggestions and remonstrances, the new turret ships Devastation, Rupert, and Thunderer were designed on a larger scale than the Glatton.

The Glatton, therefore, is, as we have already said, a compromise between the existing form of monitor and the new ships which are now being constructed. But, in spite of her defect in size, she is a very powerful vessel, and is at the present time a substantial and valuable addition to the navy. To begin with, her freeboard or height out of the water is only three feet, and in time of war, by the use of water ballast, this can be reduced to two feet. The armour-plating of the sides is twelve inches thick above and ten inches thick below the water line, and worked on to a teak backing of 20 inches. This timber backing is attached to an inner skin, plating of iron of an inch thick, laid on iron frames 10 inches deep, and placed 2 feet apart; altogether the thickness of iron and wood is 3 feet 8 inches. The plating of the turret is 14 and 12 inches thick; while the breastwork enclosing the base of the turret is carried to a height of 6 feet 6 inches above the deck; and is covered with 12-inch iron plating laid on to a teak backing 18 inches thick. The Glatton will only carry one revolving turret enclosing two 25-ton 600-pounder guns. This turret is 30 feet in diameter, and occupies therefore a large portion of the deck, which is 54 feet broad; it rises 7 feet above the breastwork, and is so constructed as to give the guns an unobstructed fire right round the bow to within about 20 degrees of the fore and aft line on either side; it is also contrived that no point of the horizon is left upon which one of the two guns cannot be directed. A most important feature in the Glatton is her ram, which projects 8 feet beyond the upright part of the stem, and is sufficient to make her a very formidable adversary independently of her guns. It is not expected that her speed will be more than 9 knots an hour, but as she has been built for coast defence, this has been sacrificed to a great extent to weight of metal, both in armour-plating and guns.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

(*From the Examiner.*)

THE most attractive item among all the contents of this month's magazines is Mr. Browning's very vigorous and very rugged ballad, "Herve Riel," in the *Cornhill*. It tells how, two hundred years ago, when England was at war with France, two-and-twenty French vessels, pursued by the enemy,

> Helter-skelter thro' the blue,
> Like a crowd of frightened porpoises a shoal of sharks pursue,
> Came crowding ship on ship to St. Malo on the Rance,
> With the English fleet in view;—

how, when either wreck or capture seemed certain to them, they were safely piloted into the harbour by "a simple Breton sailor, pressed by Tourville for the fleet;" and how, when Herve Riel had done this good work, and was offered in reward whatever he chose to ask, he claimed only a holiday,—

> "Leave to go and see my wife, whom I call the Belle Aurore!"
> That he asked, and that he got,—nothing more.

Force and fire are in the little poem, and good sentiment to boot; but it will hardly satisfy Mr. Browning's admirers, and will be *caviare* to all others. Mr. Browning is hardly more successful than Mr. Tennyson, unless success is measured by the fabulous price paid for it, in verse-writing for magazines.

Macmillan contains two very notable articles, one by Dean Stanley on "Father Hyacinthe," and one by Canon Kingsley on "The Natural Theology of the Future," also the lecture on "The United States of Europe," which was delivered last Tuesday by Professor Seeley for the Peace Society.

There is not much else of special interest in the magazines of the month. "A Retrospect of the War" in *Blackwood*, "The Fall of Paris" in the *Gentleman's*, and "The Future of France and Prussia," by Professor Dowden in the *Contemporary*, are the only articles treating of the great topic of the season, and in them there is nothing very noteworthy. The *Contemporary* also contains a paper on "The Reconstitution of England," by Mr. Ludlow, who always writes skilfully and with an honest zeal that commands attention; and there are several other essays treating more or less of English reconstruction,—especially one in *Blackwood*, which imports condemnation of Mr. Childers into a discussion on "The British Navy." *Fraser* has another of its querulous articles on Ireland, the writer this month being, not Mr. Froude but Mr. Whittle, and two important contributions condemning our policy in China, the second and the more striking of the two being by a native Chinaman, who brings five charges against the "barbarians." He shows how the conflicting religious teachings of Protestants and Catholics breed only mischief; how the energy of missionaries and others in forcing upon the natives their medical and surgical nostrums has caused a foolish but widespread prejudice against them; how the greed and dishonesty and arrogance of our merchants are a constant insult to the Chinese; how our consuls, by setting local institutions at defiance, earn nothing but animosity; and how the foreigners who work their way inland make further mischief. We may quote one portion of this remarkable paper:—

> The religions of Buddh and Taou supplement the temporal laws of the land by doctrines of rewards and punishments in a future state of existence; that is, they make use of the doctrine of spirits to keep mankind in the paths of virtue. Our learned scholars and officials show the utmost respect for, but hold aloof from, all these tenets, and it is only the common people who crudely accept them. On the other hand, the foreign missionaries, being ignorant of their abstruse nature, deem themselves called upon to ridicule and vilify these doctrines—a course, we think, exhibiting a lamentable want both of judgment and good taste. The wise scholars and officials of China perceive that the missionaries only preach to obtain self protection, and that while affecting to inculcate morality by the mingling of the sexes, they subvert the manners of our countrymen. Therefore no just man ever becomes a convert. Again, there are foreign missionaries, *both male and female*, who arouse the suspicions and excite the odium of the people by dressing and parading the streets in Chinese clothes; and this vagary gave rise some time ago to a popular demonstration in this very city.
>
> In sum, the only religions worthy of the name are those which do not injure, but benefit mankind. What reason is there, then, for reducing all religions into one, thereby aiding the selfish schemes of evil-minded men, who disgrace the name of their co-religionists, call down upon them the grave animadversion of our scholars and officials, and the resentment of all well-meaning people?

The first article in the *Fortnightly* is by Signor Mazzini, on "Italy and the Republic," and sets forth very clearly the views of European improvement which, all through his life he has so nobly and steadily advocated. They do not seem to us the best views. We believe that Republicanism will be better served by more practical work than by that visionary struggling after ideal union which causes Signor Mazzini to propound a whole gospel of human regeneration. But this article is eloquent and forcible throughout.

Two other important papers in the *Fortnightly* are Professor Tyndall's account of his expedition to Oran in hopes of making a scientific study of the eclipse, and a short dissertation by Sir Alexander Grant on "The Nature and Origin of the Moral Ideas." Another, ably written, but hardly just to its subject, is by Mr. Leslie Stephen, on De Quincey. "In a life of seventy-three years," is Mr. Stephen's summing up, "De Quincey read extensively and thought acutely by fits, eat an enormous quantity of opium, wrote a few pages which revealed new capacities in the language, and provided a good deal of respectable padding for magazines." Would that all the "padding" now-a-days were as respectable!

Literary studies are plentiful in the new monthlies. We have Pope—*apropos* of Mr. Edwin, who is roughly handled—Giordano Bruno, and Ingoldsby in *Fraser*; Defoe and Hawthorne in the *Cornhill*; and Mr. Dante Rossetti in *Tinsley*, which has its three doses of novels as usual. Only two long novels are now running in *Temple Bar*, one by Mrs. Edwardes, and the other by Mr. Gilbert, and both good; but it contains four short tales, and two scraps of history. Almost the lightest of the magazines, and certainly the most amusing, *Temple Bar* is very good of its kind.

A word of praise is due to *Aunt Judy's Magazine* and *Good Words for the Young*, two excellent serials for children. The former contains the first instalment of a tale by Hans Andersen, and in the latter we have a continuation of Mr. Macdonald's "The Princess and the Goblin," concerning which we may record that two small children grumble that a monthly part does not come out every week, besides more Lilliput Lectures, and much other dainty and wholesome fare for the nursery. *Good Words* and the *Sunday Magazine*, issued by the same publishers, like the more worldly *All the Year Round* and *Chambers's Journal*, need no commendation.

A new magazine, *The Dark Blue*, claims a paragraph to itself. It is edited by Mr. J. C. Freund, to whom we should have been grateful for some explanation of its title and its very ugly title page. It has less speciality than was expected, but contains some good articles, and is assisted by some good contributors. Next month Mr. Swinburne is to supply a poem, and this month Mr. Morris begins a translation of the Islandic "Story of Frithiof the Bold." The first number also contains a good article on Theophile Gaultier, by Mr. Andrew Lang, and the first part of "Recollections of American Universities," by Mr. Thomas Hughes.

AMATEURS.

(*From the Court Circular.*)

AMONGST the most deeply-rooted sentiments in the heart of man is the love of approbation, and to this weakness in a great measure he owes his strength, or at least some of the most important results of his life. There is no denying the fact that a very large per centage of mankind perform the tasks which fall to their lot in life with the commonplace intention of making money, or, as it is called, "getting a living." But to a sublime proportion the only stimulus to deeds of venture and heroism, of brain and physique, is found in their love of approbation. The sound of applause is, to some hearts and ears, the sweetest music that can be heard; no incense rises so fragrantly as the buzz of approval. Even an uninterested and unambitious audience feel a gratification in hearing the very sound they themselves create, and envy the recipient of their approbation—the applause they are so willing to give. To imitate the happy professional men and women who have their blissful reward for undoubted skill, a certain class of unqualified neophytes amble towards the goal which is only attained by sheer drudgery and unflinching study. What the "professional" achieves by a life's work, the "amateur," as the members of this class are termed, appears to inherit. The amateur is like Genius, he leaps over the ground which Talent has to trudge, and is an actor before he knows how to act, a singer before he knows how to sing. The foundation of all this is that invincible love of approbation which is at once the glory and the ridicule of amateurs. Many will say that, at the commencement, all actors and all singers were "amateurs." Granted with a reservation. Some "amateurs" have become "professionals," but at heart these developed artists were professionals from the very beginning. The amateur *pur sang* is always an amateur. It is his boast that he does not play or sing for money, for a "living;" he prefers to play or sing to—well, let us say it—to please himself. For who shall gainsay us when we assert that, in an amateur performance, the most delighted, the most gratified item, is the executant himself? A relation, a sincere friend, or an admirer may be pleased, and even amused (we are stretching a point here), at the exhibition of raw inefficiency and conceited imbecility; but was there ever an amateur performance that required a play-bill to tell the audience that it was an amateur performance? Mark the drawing-room actor, how conceited, yet how clumsy, how stilted, yet how stupid he is. In his drawing-room life he is polished, easy, and natural; on the drawing-room stage how awkward, how helpless, how impossible he ever appears. He is a gentleman on the carpet; on the boards he is a bumpkin: miserable because he does not know what to do with his hands; feeble, because he can never remember the words of his part. We do not, by the way, expect to see amateurs act, but we do expect them to know their lines; and this is a hopeless case to look for. Yet in the face of this utter inefficiency the author swaggers more than the professional actor. He criticises the real article, and in presenting it himself hands us the most glaring "shoddy." Conceit is altogether too mild a term for his self-glorification; he is not afraid to play Hamlet, Sir Charles Coldstream, and Cox in the same evening. And indeed he need not, for one is as good as the other.

The singing amateur is as pretentious as the acting amateur; but he is not so irrepressible. He can't sing all kinds of music, because he cannot possess a bass voice, a tenor voice, and a treble voice at once, with any degree of comfort to himself. He is either sentimental or ferocious, as his voice compels him; but we are spared the universality of genius which is so oppressive in the amateur actor. But in all branches of art this amateurism is the same. It is a conceited and bad imitation, a fruitless striving to ape superiority. Ape is the word. The chief impression left on the minds of even an indulgent audience after witnessing an amateur performance, is that they have seen it better done on the stage. Of course they have. There is the same wide gap between professionals and amateurs as is observable between Regulars and Volunteers. No doubt the amateur is better educated in some respects, but he is not in his business. He plays at his work; it is his amusement—solely his—hence the conspicuous failure of *dilettante* actors and singers. They have no right to interfere with trade, as they can only play at shop. Let amateurs amuse themselves (they never amuse others), but let them not offend the public, even when they attempt to hide their imbecilities behind the curtain of charity. Even charity is too weak to excuse them.

WANDERING WEEDS.—It is stated that there are now no less than 214 weeds which have been introduced into the United States from foreign countries, and principally from England. As a proof of the rapidity with which useless plants are accidentally brought over the seas, it is said that in 1837 there were only 137 foreign weeds known in this country. As far back as 1672 a curious little volume called "New England's Rarities," gave a list of twenty-two plants which the author considered had sprung up since the English had kept cattle in New England. The author mentions the "plantain," which, he says, the Indians call the "Englishman's foot," as though produced by the tread of the white settlers. The common "yellow toad flax," it is stated was originally introduced into the province of Pennsylvania as a garden flower by a Mr. Ranstead, a Welshman, residing in Philadelphia, from whom it has derived the name of "Ranstead weed." In 1758 this weed had overrun the pastures in the inhabited part of Pennsylvania, and was the cause of bitter complaints from the agriculturists of that day. Chickweed, it is stated, was introduced in South Carolina as food for canary birds, and in ten years spread for upwards of fifty miles, and now occupies the outposts of civilisation. The "Scotch thistle" is said to have been brought to America by a clergyman who carried with him a bed stuffed with thistle down, in which some seed remained. Feathers, being cheap in the new country, were substituted for the down, which was soon emptied out, and the seed springing up filled the country with thistles. Another account says some enthusiastic Scot introduced the thistle as an emblem of his country, which soon made itself at home and became a nuisance.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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CLINICAL INSTRUCTION IN INSANITY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

SOME remarks made in these columns last year on the exceedingly inefficient state of our knowledge and study of mental disease, the small attention paid to it by medical men generally, and the paucity of instruction given to our medical students in this branch of science, were very ill received by a section of the medical press. It is therefore satisfactory to find that our facts are supported and our opinion confirmed by the independent testimony of an entirely trustworthy and competent authority, Dr. John Sibbald, Deputy Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland. From a paper recently published, which was read by this gentleman at a meeting in 1870 of the Medico-Psychological Association in Glasgow, we make the following extract, to which we beg to call attention:—

"It is no exaggerated statement to say that there is no important section which receives so little attention from the instructors of our youth as is the case with mental disorder. In some general courses of lectures on medicine there is, indeed, an amount of attention paid to the subject which we may admit to be proportionably commensurate with its importance. But such treatment is exceptional, and is too often regarded as a digression from the proper topics of the course. The deficiency has been rather acknowledged than remedied by the institution of a few special courses devoted to psychological medicine. Out of eleven medical schools connected with the London Hospital stated courses upon this subject are delivered only at University College and St. George's Hospital. In connection with the former Dr. Sankey has the advantage of exhibiting illustrations at Camberwell House Asylum. [In 1870 this asylum contained 399 patients, of whom 218 were paupers, and 21 only were deemed curable.—ED.] Dr. Blandford, at St. George's, is at present without such advantage, and I understand that a short course which Dr. Thorne is to give during the ensuing summer at St. Bartholomew's will also be unaccompanied by clinical instruction. At St. Luke's Hospital for the Insane, provision has been made for admitting students to its wards, but the arrangements are such that little advantage has accrued from them. At none of the nine English provincial schools is there any recognition of the special study of insanity in the published prospectus, though lectures more or less in connection with the schools have been delivered at Bristol, Cambridge, Newcastle, and Wakefield. In 1851 Dr. S. Rae opened a class for clinical instruction in connection with the Edinburgh Asylum, and this, along with the course of lectures more recently inaugurated by Professor Laycock, has to some extent, supplied the Edinburgh school with important advantages. Dr. Jamieson, in Aberdeen, also lectured for a short time at the Aberdeen Asylum, but the students did not take such advantage of the course as to induce him to pursue it. Last year Dr. Robertson gave a course of lectures at the town's hospital in Glasgow, which I believe was attended by five students. I am not aware that any special courses upon this special subject exist in Ireland, but Dr. Cumming, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Belfast College, intends giving a course of lectures on mental diseases, and these will be supplemented by clinical instruction at the asylum, given by the physician to that institution. . . . . It is generally after he has commenced the independent practice of his profession that the physician obtains any direct acquaintance with insanity, and this, too, is obtained slowly, incompletely, and with difficulty. How many minds have been wrecked in the process—how many families have been ruined—it were perhaps better not to inquire."

These statements in substance embody precisely what we ourselves asserted. They show what were and are the limited opportunities given for the study of this difficult and important branch of medical science in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Ill-fated Paris has at this moment other things to attend to than her hospital history for lunacy; but we regret to learn that the new and apparently judicious arrangements made in 1862 for giving better clinical instruction in insanity have not met with the success they deserved. From 1862 to 1866 a supplementary course on mental diseases was successfully carried on by M. Lasegue. He delivered annually twelve theoretical lectures at the Ecole de Medecine, and the same number of clinical lectures at the large Asylum of Salpetriere; but M. Reynaud, who followed him, was not equally fortunate in his efforts, and this course was discontinued in 1867. It was expected that when the Clinical Asylum of St. Anne was established it would become the seat of a great school for mental pathology, "but that hope has not been fulfilled." A French physician states that "clinical instruction in insanity does not exist at present. MM. Baillarger and Falret, who for a long time gave highly valued courses at the Saltpetriere, no longer do so. MM. Jules Falret and Auguste Voisin have commenced giving theoretical courses, with which a certain amount of clinical instruction is combined."

It is to Russia, America, and, most of all, to Germany, that we must look for examples in this respect. At St. Petersburg the large asylum there is so utilised as to afford a most complete provision for clinical instruction to the students; and it is stated by Dr. Belgrave that though the history of the establishment is short, it has satisfactorily proved that clinical instruction can be united with domestic management and proper medical treatment of the insane. In America, besides instruction being given in several of the schools, a lecturer on psychological medicine and medical jurisprudence has been elected in New York, and Dr. Hammond has been appointed to the chair of diseases of the mind and nervous system at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. But it is in Germany that the greatest progress has unquestionably been made. Professors have been appointed in Berlin, Vienna, Gottingen, Munich, Erlangen, and Breslau, and courses in addition are given by private lecturers in these universities, as also at Greifswald and Halle. In most of these places clinical instruction is obtained in the neighbouring asylums; but in Berlin two of the hospitals contain both sane and insane patients, and instruction is given in mental disease along with other kinds. In Vienna similar arrangements are found, but, oddly enough, in Bavaria alone is knowledge of this subject required in the examination for licence. It is perhaps for that reason that though in some cases the attendance is as high as 70 per cent., in others only 10 or 12 per cent. of the students are present.

Dr. Sibbald gives some interesting details of a visit which he paid three years ago to observe how the mixed system is worked by Professor Griesinger at the Royal Charity at Berlin. A detached block of the building is occupied by the recent cases of insanity; but all the patients sane or insane are dressed alike, and most of the latter have free access to the general hospital grounds. The director in chief controls the attendants for every section of the establishment. The physicians visited the lunatics exactly as they did the fever or phthisical patients. Professor Griesinger himself had under his care the lunatic ward, and likewise a section devoted to nervous disease uncomplicated with insanity. His clinical instruction in the one was admirably supplemented by his clinical instruction in the other. Lectures were given three times a week during the summer session in one of the rooms contained in the lunacy division. The first portion of the lecture is delivered without the presence of any patients. They are then brought in singly; the Professor converses with them so as to demonstrate the chief features of their condition. After their departure, discussion and explanation of each case follow. If for any reason it was inconvenient or unsuitable to bring any patients to the lecture-room, the class was taken to see them by the Professor; but Dr. Sibbald observes—what our experience of the insane quite prepares us to believe—that not only no dissatisfaction is exhibited by the patients when they are sent for to the lecture-room, but that in nine instances out of ten they appear rather gratified at the attention which is paid to them. During the winter session lectures and clinical instruction were given in that part of the hospital which was devoted to nervous disease uncomplicated with derangement of the mind. The number of students averaged from thirty to forty.

The truth is, insanity has been too much viewed apart from all other kinds of sickness: the isolated fashion in which it has been studied has operated most injuriously, and fully accounts for the small progress made in our knowledge of the subject. It has been regarded as a mystery rather than a malady, whereas, though we know less about it than any other branch of medical science, it is almost always complicated with, or arises from, quite ordinary physical diseases, with which it ought to be carefully studied and compared side by side and in the same way. We will, in conclusion, quote Dr. Sibbald's own words:—

"It is urgently necessary, for the honour of the profession, that something be done to remove this defect. We take a position little better than that of a charlatan when we profess to aid our patients with the full resources of our art, and have omitted the study of so important a department. We incur unnecessary anxiety and labour in our ignorant attempts to deal with insanity when we meet it, and not unfrequently we have to lament the sad results of our incompetence. To the members of this association (the Medico-Psychological) it may be that this language does not apply; but I am convinced that it does apply to the bulk of the medical profession, and the members of the association must share the blame if they do not exert themselves to enforce a due provision for the required instruction."

We consider these remarks to be as just and well-timed as they are outspoken, and we believe that most impartial minds will concur in this view.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COLOURING PIPES.

(From the Saturday Review.)

CONSIDER, in the first place, a meerschaum pipe in its native purity of hue. It is a symbol of one of the most universal, and, we might almost add, one of the most intellectual pleasures known to humanity. From a moral point of view, it is suggestive of peace, of the calming of over-irritated nerves, and of general goodwill towards mankind. Tobacco supplies one of the few comforts by which men who live by their hands solace themselves under incessant hardships, whilst it equally gives relief to the excited brain of those who depend upon intellectual labour. In all the wide scale of human beings which intervenes between the Red Indian and the German philosopher there is no rank for which tobacco does not soften the harsh edges of daily life. Next to the man who invented sleep, we should pay gratitude to the benefactor who discovered this method of entering the confines of sleep during our waking hours. So great and universal a pleasure should surely have its outward signs to recall the memory of past happiness. Some of the highest artistic faculties have been called out in the effort to render more attractive the instruments which minister to the more sensual and dangerous passion for intoxicating drinks. If it is worth a man's while to ornament a drinking-cup with the labour of months or years, why should not an equal attention be bestowed upon pipes? The meerschaum is to the ordinary clay what the diamond is to agate, or gold to copper; but it must be admitted, if we may judge from the specimens exhibited in tobacconists' shops, that it has hitherto employed only a very inferior order of talent. Yet the meerschaum has the special glory that, if skilfully handled, it is ornamented in the very process of enjoyment. It would require no ordinary power of language to point out the lovely gradation of colours through which the virgin white of the primitive material gradually deepens through a delicate amber down to the richest chesnut, and finally to the blackness of midnight. Should so beautiful a metamorphosis be carelessly left to chance? Our anonymous philosopher has observed, with philanthropic regret, that smokers do not give that emphatic answer in the negative which might be expected. He has seen, with melancholy eyes, pipes that might, under happier auspices, have rivalled the most cherished trophies of the art, doomed by cruel neglect to premature and hopeless ruin. As great poetical imaginations have been ruined by the intemperance of their owners, as geniuses who might have delighted the world have been content with the applause of a village pothouse, so many pipes of great but unrevealed capacities have become more blurred and burnt relics of their former selves. The greediness of tradesmen, and the carelessness and ignorance of proprietors, have contributed to this lamentable result. Our reformer does what he can to obviate the last of these causes of waste. He points out, with admirable precision, the true course to be pursued by a man resolved to make the best use of the materials which he possesses. We shall not quote his advice in detail, further than to say that the great qualifications for success, in this as in every other art, are thoughtfulness, attention, and a deep sense of responsibility. No man should choose a pipe recklessly, or smoke it with a regard only to the immediate pleasure; his great end should be always more or less distinctly before him; once fairly launched on the path of success, he should not allow himself to be hurried or deviated from his aim; and when at length his labours have produced the desired result, when the pipe is arrayed in all its glories of colour, and every danger has been evaded by unremitting care, he should place it before him on some safe pedestal as a record of former successes and a stimulus to new efforts. In the course of a long and virtuous life thus employed, it is a moderate estimate to say that a man might be surrounded with as many triumphs of skill as a great painter or sculptor. His pipes would descend as heirlooms to his posterity, and his children, as they counted them over, might reflect with pleasure on the many happy hours thus visibly embodied, and on the skill, self-command and patience of which the coloured meerschaums were the visible symbol. A collection of such pipes might ultimately be reckoned amongst the glories of the South Kensington Museum; or we might see suspended in the National Portrait Gallery the embodied pleasures of the great men whose pictures hang above.

The unknown author contents himself with laying down his leading principles, and does not seek to connect them explicitly with the labours of other eminent thinkers. We must venture, however unequal to the task, to point out some of the most obvious corollaries from his doctrines. The cultivation of a meerschaum would be stigmatized by the thoughtless as undeserving of such serious attention. There are people who think that a man who spends three hours a day upon whist is wasting his time; that a passion for old china or rare editions involves an unjustifiable expenditure; and, in short, that every hobby, however innocent in itself, is a diversion of human energy into profitless channels. If it were possible or desirable that the great majority of mankind should devote themselves to pursuits directly conducive to the welfare of their species, something might be said for such stern asceties. At present we are scarcely prepared to banish from the field of permissible activity amusements which aim at no ulterior object, and the only justification of which is that they are not directly mischievous. The love of colouring meerschaums is a purely arbitrary taste, like the miser's love of collecting money. The accidental accompaniment of the pursuit has become its ultimate end. The enthusiasm which our friend expresses for the lovely colour of the meerschaum is simply an excuse invented after the fact; a photographer might as well learn to be proud of the stains on his hands, or an oarsman of the blisters by which they are ornamented. Granting the truth of these assertions, what do they prove? Let us admit that a meerschaum, however well coloured, does not deserve to be put beside a first-rate picture; and, indeed, that its last state is worse than its first; and what follows? Simply that we have another illustration of the extreme facility with which men can contrive hobbies which will occupy their spare moments harmlessly and do mischief to nobody. If a man becomes a fanatical colourer of meerschaums, the worst results will be that he will perhaps smoke rather more than is good for him. His fate might have been incomparably worse; he might have taken to politics or philanthropy, and tried to do good. He might, that is, have spent his spare moments in talking nonsense or in demoralising the poor. Nay, he might have descended to be a member of Parliament, and have added to that torrent of talk which threatens to overwhelm us entirely. In short he might have taken up with any of the innumerable hobbies of the offensive variety which stalk rampant about the country to the annoyance of quiet people. How much better the quiet pursuit we have indicated. With far less thought than we now perceive to go to the colouring of a meerschaum, a man may make a noise as a reformer, and add one more to the countless schemes for turning things upside down which now darken the air. Indeed, we almost believe that a spread of the habit might effect a great moral change throughout the country. If Mr. Gladstone when he is about to make an imprudent speech, felt the importance of sitting down quietly for half an hour, and giving his mind to the colour of his pipe, how much better chance he would have of securing some useful second thoughts!

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

IN a former number an account has been given of the constitution and functions of the Court of Probate, and of the course of procedure requisite to enable the executor of a deceased testator, or the administrator of a deceased intestate, to clothe himself with the legal authority to distribute the property of the deceased. We have now to consider the more important, or at least more difficult, question of the duties of the executor or administrator when he fairly enters upon his task. It is here that the most complicated problems arise, as the interests of various expectants are touched upon, and the utmost caution is required on the part of the executor, to see that he properly interprets the wishes of the testator as expressed in the will, without partiality or favour; and this is frequently no easy matter, for where testators are so ill advised as to attempt to make their own wills, the most extraordinary results are apt to ensue. Even the celebrated lawyer, Lord Stowell, made a will which proved hopelessly unintelligible under the circumstances which arose. The executor, therefore, has to be very careful that he confines himself to carrying out the *expressed* wishes of the testator, and does not suffer his imagination to carry him into questions of what the testator *meant*, or his feelings to lead him into considerations of what the testator *ought* to have done. For, although it is a general principle that the executor of administrator is only liable to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come to his hands, yet in practice, this limitation, like many other "limited liability" concerns, proves to be a delusion and a snare.

According to the old common law of England, the executor has the absolute property, or what is called "legal estate" and power over all the goods, chattels, and leasehold property of the deceased; nor is his legal right in any way affected by the disposition of the will unless and until, in any particular instance, he assents thereto. He stands in the place of, and represents the testator; is entitled to all his assets and liable for all his debts; nor, however large the surplus in his hands, can any one call him to account in a court of law (except by a process long since obsolete) unless he has expressly or by implication done some act which can be construed into a promise to pay. In general, devises of freehold pass directly to the devisee; but if, as is frequently the case, these are devised to the executors, either in that capacity or as trustees for purposes of distribution, then they are *at law* absolute "monarchs of all they survey."

The Courts of Equity or Chancery, however, adopt an entirely different view. Their maxim is that "equity follows the spirit, not the letter," and they refuse to blind their judicial eyes to the fact that the executor owns the property of the deceased solely for the advantage of the creditors and parties named in the will. Hence it follows that all matters relating to the distribution of an estate under a will or an intestacy, have come to be regarded as under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Chancery Courts.

We proceed, then, to consider the duties of an executor, bearing in mind that if he does not carry them out, any person considering himself aggrieved may institute a suit in the Court of Chancery (or in the County Court, if the estate of the deceased does not exceed £500 in value), requiring, either that the general administration of the deceased's estate may be taken out of the executor's hands and handed over to the management of the Court, an office which it is obliged, in such a case, to undertake at the cost of the estate—or seeking redress against some particular wrong of which the executor is accused, and for which, if proved, he may be made personally responsible.

The executor's duties are, then, as follow. First, he must bury the deceased in a manner suitable to the estate which he leaves behind him. Necessary expenses incurred on this account are preferred to all other claims, even if incurred by a mere stranger, but no extravagance will be allowed. This duty, for the sake of humanity, may be performed before proving the will, which is the second duty of the executor, and on which enough has been said on a former occasion. Thirdly, he must make an inventory of all goods and chattels (including leaseholds) of the deceased. Fourthly, he he must collect all the goods and chattels so inventoried, and get them into his own possession, and for that purpose must bring actions against all persons withholding them from him. Fifthly, he must pay the debts of the deceased, and that in the following order:—1, funeral charges; 2, expenses of probate; 3, debts due to the Crown, if secured by bond or due under a judgment; 4, certain debts to which special favour has been shown by the legislature (these are moneys due to parish officers, or to officers of friendly societies, regimental debts, and a variety of others of the same sort), 5, Next come debts due to private persons under judgments at law or decrees of courts of equity; and, lastly, 6, all other debts, whether secured by bond or not, all these having, by a very recent statute, been placed on an equal footing from the 1st of January in the last year. It will here be proper to observe that in the foregoing order of payment, among debts of equal degree, the executor or administrator is permitted to satisfy any claims of his own in full in preference to the other creditors; somewhat on the same principle that it is "ill to get butter out of a hungry dog's mouth."

In order to pay the debts, the executor may sell any part of the personal estate, and if the freehold estate is devised to him, or charged with payment of debts, or directed to be sold for payment of debts by the testator, the executor has power to carry out the sale. But where nothing is said in the will about payment of debts, the executor has no power to sell the freehold to satisfy them, however insufficient the rest of the property may be, but the heir or devisee of the freeholds becomes personally liable for the debts to the extent of the property come to his hands, and may be brought into a court of equity to account for the value.

The executor's absolute dominion over the estate does not prevent creditors from enforcing their claims against him. They may sue him just as they might have done the testator, and his only answer, if the debt be justly due, is to show that he has no more assets in his hands, which is called a plea of "plene administravit." But it is important to observe that if the executor has knowingly departed from the foregoing order of payment, and so exhausted the assets, he is guilty of a "devastavit," or waste, and will be liable to make up the amount out of his own pocket.

Although for the purpose of paying debts the executor has an absolute discretion to sell any part of the assets, the Court of Equity will require him to observe a certain order of priority in disposing of them. For example, an executor might have money in hand amply sufficient to meet all demands, and yet might choose, out of caprice, to sell old family plate or valuable pictures. This the court will restrain, since to permit it would be to allow the executor to tyrannise over the family, and be their master instead of their minister. Assets, therefore, are to be applied in payment of debts in the following order. First, the money and other goods and personal property of the testator not expressly disposed of. Secondly, any property particularly devised for payment of debts. Thirdly, landed property in the hands of the heir. Fourthly, property particularly devised or bequeathed, but charged by the testator with payment of his debts. Fifthly, general pecuniary legacies. Sixthly, lands comprised in a general devise of the residue of the testator's estate. Seventhly, particular goods or lands devised to individuals, or, as it is termed, "specifically devised." Lastly, property which though not actually belonging to the testator, he had in his power to give to whomsoever he pleased, which is called being subject to a general power of appointment, and frequently occurs when property is left to the widow for life with a power of appointment after her death.

Having paid the debts, the executor has next to consider the claims of the legatees, and he must take great care that these, no less than the debts, are duly discharged before he hands over the balance or residue, if any, to the parties entitled to it; for this will be taken as an "admission of assets" by the executor—that is, an admission that he has assets enough to satisfy all prior claims, and he will be held personally responsible for any mistake.

Legacies are of three kinds, technically termed "general," "specific," and "demonstrative." A general legacy is a sum of money to be paid out of the general personal estate of the testator; a specific legacy is a gift of some particular part of the property; a demonstrative legacy is a gift of money to be paid out of a particular fund. Thus, a gift of "a diamond ring," not specifying any in particular, is a general legacy; a gift of "my signet ring" is a specific legacy; and a gift of "£1000 out of my £3 per cent. reduced bank annuities" is a demonstrative legacy. The distinction, though sometimes extremely subtle, is of great importance, because if there be not enough to satisfy all the legatees, the specific and demonstrative legatees will be entitled to be paid in full to the exclusion of the general legatees. As a set-off against this privilege, if the testator, having given a specific legacy, afterwards in his lifetime disposes of the subject matter, the legatee has no claim whatever upon the executor; while again, if this happens with a demonstrative legacy—as if, in the case supposed, the testator should afterwards have sold all his reduced annuities—the legatee will come upon the general assets, from which it would appear that a demonstrative legacy is most favourable to the legatee.

A case which actually occurred within the writer's experience will illustrate the working of this rule. A lady having a son and a daughter, and two valuable freehold estates, besides some money in the funds, devised one freehold to her son, and the other to her daughter, and made the son residuary legatee, whereby he became entitled to the money in the funds, and to everything not otherwise disposed of.

Soon afterwards she sold to the son the freehold which she had devised to the daughter, and died before the purchase-money was paid, but after the execution of the conveyance. A dispute arising as to the daughter's rights, the case was brought into Chancery, and there being no reason to suspect fraud on the part of the son, who was quite unaware of the contents of the will, it was held that he was entitled not only to the freehold which he had bought, and that which was bequeathed to him, but also was entitled as residuary legatee to retain the purchase-money which he owed to his mother's estate, and that the daughter had no claim either to the freehold or to the price of it, although the devise to her was unaltered in the will.

Executors and administrators must, as will be seen by the most cursory glance at their duties, be very careful to keep exact and detailed accounts of their stewardship, of the sums come to their hands and expended by them, or otherwise distributed; and these they must at all times be ready to show to all parties claiming an interest in the will or estate of the deceased. So also one executor must be ready to account to his co-executors. In case of refusal or neglect, or in case of the accounts so furnished proving insufficient, any person may institute a suit in equity by filing a bill for an account against the defaulting executor or administrator. At *Law*, however, as distinguished from *Equity*, one executor cannot sue another. A sort of account can also be obtained by an application to the Court of Probate; for the executor or administrator is bound, as before stated, to make an inventory of the testator's or intestate's goods, and can be cited in the Probate Court to account for his administration thereof upon oath; but as the Court of Probate has no power to call for an account of profits which may have accrued after the deceased's death out of his business, or of rent accruing after his death, or of property in a foreign country, and, moreover, as it cannot entertain objections to the accounts furnished as being untrue, or even (it has been held) as being manifestly insufficient, there is little utility in seeking the aid of this Court. The proper remedy is by filing a bill in the Court of Equity, or if the estate be under £500 in value, instituting a plaint in the County Court, which latter course is however much less economical than might be supposed. If no litigation takes place, the usual course is for the residuary legatees or next of kin to sign a deed acknowledging that the executors or administrators have delivered to them an account of the estate of the deceased, and of their application thereof, and that they (the residuary legatees or next of kin) have examined the same, and are satisfied therewith, and release the executors or administrators from all liability in respect thereof. This is equivalent to "passing the accounts," which in litigated cases would be done by the officer of the court, the chief clerk in Chancery, or registrar of the County Court.

When all the debts and legacies have been discharged, and the legacy duty paid by the executor in respect of each legacy, the surplus, if any, must be paid to the residuary legatee appointed by the will, and if there be no residuary legatee, it must be paid to the next of kin, in like manner as in a case of intestacy.

It will be readily understood from the foregoing imperfect sketch that the task which an executor undertakes is no light one. It only remains to add that, having once acted, he cannot draw back, but must proceed with the administration till all is completed, and the money lodged in the hands of those properly entitled to it, when he may claim a formal release and retire from his onerous office, happy if he has succeeded in keeping clear of personal liability, but more so if he has avoided causing some heartburnings among the expectants who have watched his conduct with jealous eyes.

Recent legislation has, however, tended to protect executors and administrators in the *bona fide* execution of their office. They can now obtain an order from the Court of Chancery for settling the amount of outstanding liabilities, and this will be a protection against mistakes as to payment of debts. Again, an executor who has issued proper notices in the newspapers for creditors to send in their claims within a limited time, will be protected against all claims of which he was unaware, made after he has distributed the assets; and, again, an executor and trustee may at any time apply to the Court of Chancery for advice, with respect to the administration of the assets or management of the trust property. Also, if disputes arise as to the devolution of the testator's property, the executor may pay the amount in dispute into court, and abide by the opinion of the judge as to the party entitled to it.

The duties of an administrator are exactly similar to those of an executor, only so much the simpler, as he is liable to none of the disputes which arise under complications of a will. He must bury the deceased, and pay the debts as before explained, and must distribute the residue as follows: one third to the widow of the intestate, and the rest in equal proportions to his children, (of course, the whole freehold estate goes to the heir-at-law, as the law stands at present), or if they be dead to their lineal descendants; if there are no children or lineal descendants of children subsisting, then one-half goes to the widow, and one-half to the next of kin, and their representatives, but no representatives are admitted among collaterals further than the children of the intestate's brothers and sisters. If there is no widow the whole goes to the children, and if neither widow nor children the whole shall be distributed among the next of kin in equal degree, and their representatives, limited as before mentioned.

It has been assumed in the foregoing sketch that the executor has no office to perform but that of administering to testator's estate. This is, however, by no means the usual condition of things. If the testator is desirous of providing for the maintenance and education of young children, or the protection of the property of daughters who may marry, he must appoint not only executors, but trustees also, to take the control of such legacies, and apply the income arising out of them for the benefit of such persons, till they come of age or in any other way become entitled to claim possession of their shares. In this case the executor's duty as executor, in respect of such legacies, is discharged as soon as he has transferred the amount into the hands of the trustees, but in most cases the executors and trustees are one and the same persons, and so their duties may be protracted over a considerable time. The nature of these latter duties, which are both onerous and responsible, does not belong to the present branch of the subject. All that the executor, as such, has to do, is to wind up the estate, and pay the debts and legacies to the parties entitled, among whom he must reckon the trustees, if any are appointed for more protracted duties.—*Leisure Hour.*

THE WOES OF THE WELL-TO-DO.

(From the Spectator.)

WE are all, of course, very much interested in cabs, and very indignant with Mr. Bruce for tolerating the cheapest and swiftest method of intramural conveyance known in the world, and very grateful to the *Pall Mall Gazette* for scolding away with innocuous acerbity at the Home Secretary; but there are people in England who pay coachmakers' bills, and there is nobody to fight for them. They are, at least, as much oppressed as the poor people in Lambeth who are done out of their quarter-ounces of tea, but nobody so much as paties people who ride in carriages. Let them buy their carriages, or contract for their carriages, or lease their carriages, and the result is always the same, an annual bill for repairs amounting to twenty per cent. on the value of the vehicle, utterly unintelligible, and to all eyes, except those of coachmakers, utterly unfair, but because it is heavy, unintelligible, and unfair entirely beyond dispute. If the carriage is your own, it is always wanting mysterious leathers, repairs to tires, improvements in harness; if it is jobbed, and the coachmamker is bound to repair damages, it is always sustaining accidents. Your coachman may be the slowest and most cautious of drivers—you may be an old lady who never drives through a crowded thoroughfare; you may have been absent from England half the year, but still there is the bill for accidents; you never saw an accident, your coachman will not admit that an accident was even conceivable; but remonstrance is utterly in vain, and you must either worry a solicitor with a case he cannot defend, for the coachmaker has printed forms of agreement, or submit to an exaggeration of the agreed charge which puts 30 per cent. additional into the trader's pocket. There is no remedy of any sort. No coachmaker will charge an extra average and take all risks; he would regret too deeply the intellectual pleasure of making out your bill. We rather wonder a company does not do it, for it would very soon supply all London, and it would be in no danger from co-operative competition, for the well-to-do never co-operate. They had rather pay their own debts and those of all defaulters besides, and deserve all the overcharges so liberally forced on them.

The coachmakers' customers, however, are well treated compared with the builders'. It is possible to lay down a carriage, however grand or however humble; but it is not possible to do without a house, and whoever rents a house in London is compelled to submit to extortion to which that of the coachmaker is endurable. If he has plenty of time, great determination not to be done, and a superfluity of bad language at easy command, he may escape for something less than he would pay for a country house; but if he is fully occupied, fairly well off, and disinclined to argue with men whose first object is to increase work, he is fortunate if he escapes for less than twice his average rates. A person who calls himself a builder, and who is sometimes a plumber, sometimes a carpenter, and sometimes, though unfrequently, a mason, establishes himself as one of the out-door household, makes himself agreeable to the servants, is mildly pleasant to the occupier himself, and—there is the bill. One week a water-pipe bursts, and there is a charge of so many shillings for the materials—cost, perhaps, two pennyworth of solder—and so much for "time," time being by your account two hours, and by his two days. Next week a skylight leaks, the builder is called in, an idiotic man in fustian follows, and there is the bill again, materials 11s.—threepenny worth of putty—time 7s. 6d. Next week a closet is out of order, and this time, as the occupier knows nothing whatever of hygienic hydraulics, and cannot give time for the abatement of the nuisance, the builder is in his glory, and if he is a particularly respectable citizen, runs up "materials," which are none, and "time," which might be ten minutes, to about three-fourths of the value of the entire out-building. Then a cistern goes wrong. It is put right in two minutes, the big tap having got unscrewed, but there are the "materials" and the "time" as usual; or a board is loose, or a chimney smokes, or a "gaselier" has come unscrewed, or any trivial accident has happened, and down goes an item, in a total which very often would pay a mechanic specially to keep the house in repair, and which, when compared with the sum charged for actual work, building or repainting, or papering, or so on, seems to the unlucky occupier absolutely fraudulent. Real work is not so dear, as anybody may see who studies Mr. Laxton's price-book for builders. If it were, the trade who are the great customers for real work would fight, and the extortion is consequently confined to the kind of labour for which "gentlemen" are the only customers, and can be made for the sake of quietness to pay anything. It is actually cheaper to paper a floor than to have the pipes examined; to put in a boarding than to have the windows cleaned. The masters and men, at variance on all other points, are on these in harmony. The masters double the men's prices, and the men make a trade rule that no man shall do a "job of work" except for a master, which is just enough, as the two cannot be put in fair competition,—and then insist that no job shall take less than a certain time. The men, if quick, active hands are compelled by rule to loiter, and are sometimes so ashamed of themselves that they will ask for fresh work, which is not charged for. They are not bad fellows at all, being amongst the cleverest and shiftiest of workmen, and we know there is something to be said for the notion about "broken time." Job work does impede regular work, and the demand for it is so great that if it were cheap the masters would be compelled, for fear of losing business, to "run the men off their legs;" but still that evil could be avoided by a different system of charging, which would in the end benefit all parties. The masters should agree to a price for a day's or half a day's labour, and tell their clients distinctly that they must charge by that, and not by bill, and the occupiers would then wait as they do in the country, till enough required doing to make a fair day's work. A better plan even than this would be the creation of a separate class of "Repairers," shifty, experienced men, who might charge anything they like, but who could do any work about a house, and would do it without loitering. Under the present rules, no man not a master may step a hairsbreadth out of his special business to do any other, even if he knows how to do it thoroughly. If a board needs to be tightened and a tile to be set right, two men must come with two charges; while window-cleaning, which anybody could learn to do in a month, is one of the most strictly preserved of monopolies. You must have the regular men, and they must take the regular time—three times the time required—even if they lose money by it. London windows ought to be thoroughly cleaned once a week as only the professionals can clean them, but so great is the trouble and expense that the majority of householders have them cleaned once a month. Both men and masters would make more by giving way, but the public cannot get at the Trade Committees, and the Trade Committees do not understand the public want, and so with owners willing to pay and men willing to receive a fair price the windows are left dirty. We quite understand and partly sympathise with the workmen's dislike to men who work at trades they have not learned. The practice makes apprenticeship impossible, tends to flood particular trades with half-trained hands, and generally upsets the order of things which workmen, wisely or unwisely, prefer, and within the limits of law, have a right to prefer. But then if we are to have a system of castes, castes, as in India, must allow of subdivisions, and one subdivision terribly wanted in the building trade is in caste of repairers, men who will do the odd jobs wanted about a house neatly, quickly, and for fair wages. We do not mean for low wages. A good "repairer" ought to be a man of many trades, a middle-aged man glad to be relieved of hard and continued labour, but entitled from his experience to good wages, but earning them by work, not by maintaining a set of rules which diminish work by inducing employers to put up with perpetual inconveniences rather than risk the bill which they know beforehand they will be unable to control. If the masters or the Unions will not give way on these points, and make arrangements in a little more harmony with the public requirements, the public will ultimately be driven to combine in clubs, which will contract with workmen to keep so many houses in order for so much a year, will, in fact, become masters for themselves. The present system is unendurable, is for well-to-do men a far heavier burden than rates, and is definitely more annoying.

THE *Daily News* says:—We are glad to be able to state, on the authority of a letter from Mr. Bright himself to a personal and political friend, that the right hon. gentleman's health is at present better than it has been at any time since the commencement of his illness. Mr. Bright will presently visit Scotland to enjoy the sport of salmon-fishing.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 24.

Jessie Kelly, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Geach, from New Caledonia 14th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Minnette, Miss Horner, and 2 in the steerage. C. Schweig, agent.

John Penn (s.), 200 tons, Captain Turner, from the Clyde River. Passengers—Mr. Wood, and 3 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Miss Kilmansegg, brig, 229 tons, Captain Finlayson, from Warrnambool 16th instant. Captain, agent.

John Knox, barque, 310 tons, Captain Jenkins, from Lyttelton 11th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Roberts, Miss James, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Chatress, and 5 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 25.

British Flag, for London; Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane; Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 24.

City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 52 bales wool, 151 bales hay, 12 casks tallow, 91 hides, 50 bags maize, 20 dozen brooms, and sundries.

IMPORTS.—May 24.

Jessie Kelly, from New Caledonia: 17½ bags copra, 2 bales wool, 5 bundles sandalwood, 7 hides, 1 bag, C. Schweig.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Port Denison and Cleveland Bay.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

The Jessie Kelly, schooner, left Sydney for New Caledonia at 3.30 p.m. on the 2nd instant, arrived in Noumea at noon on the 10th, left again for the return passage at 9 a.m. on the 14th, and entered Sydney Heads at 3 a.m. on the 24th. She experienced light airs and calms, with heavy rain and strong N.E. swell throughout the passage, and was off Port Stephens on the 20th. The Mary Fisher, barque, arrived at Noumea on the 15th instant, 20 days out from Newcastle, with the loss of 16 head of cattle; and the Guantanama, from Gladstone, entered Noumea harbour on the 9th. She was 30 days on the passage, and had lost 40 head. The Caledonienne was lying at Noumea.

The barque John Knox, from Lyttelton, reports having experienced moderate weather until making the Australian coast off the Macleay River on the 19th instant, since then strong head winds have prevailed.

H.M.S. Clio fired a royal salute at noon yesterday in honour of the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday. The ship was elaborately dressed; together with every vessel in port.

The John Penn (s.), from the Clyde and Ulladulla, brings up 120 kegs butter, 50 pigs, 50 bags bark, and sundries.

A barque entered the Heads last night, and owing to the southerly wind anchored in Spring Cove. She is reported as the Castlehow, from the Sandwich Islands.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SCHOONER EMMA PATERSON.

By the schooner Jessie Kelly, which arrived from New Caledonia yesterday, we have received news of the wreck of the schooner Emma Paterson, Captain Edgar, hence to that port. She left Sydney on the 2nd April, and was lost on a coral reef thirty miles from Noumea, on the 25th, through her missing stays. Five of the crew left the wreck on the 27th in the whaleboat and are supposed to have perished, as the boat was picked up near Noumea, on the 8th May, full of water, with several fish, a human hand, and two feet in her. Captain Edgar was taken off the wreck by the schooner Bronzewing, which arrived in Noumea on the 9th instant. The following is the cargo the Emma Paterson had on board:—5 cases geneva, 2 packages tobacco, Bittin and Clarke; 5 cases matches, 10 cases salmon, 4 cases machinery, 13 bags cotton, 143 boards, Montefiore and Montefiore; 60 bags potatoes, 10 cases onions, 8 packages tobacco, C. Schweig and Co.; 5 packages, Curcier and Adet; 19 packages, J. F. Sunderland; 38 packages, and 66 loose boards.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 23.—Cyrus, barque, 317, Ruwald, from Sydney.

May 23.—Leonidas, schooner, 111, Fleck, from Wanganui.

DEPARTURES.

May 23.—Zephyr, schooner, Burnett, for Melbourne, with 200 tons coal.

May 23.—Naiad, barque, Punch, for Cheefoo, with 400 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 23.—Celestia, Dart, Brilliant, Maria, Rebecca, Heather Bell, from Sydney.

May 24.—Polly Hopkins, Heron, Scotia, Prompt, Azores, Lady Emma, from Sydney.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVAL.

May 9.—Nevada (s.), from Auckland.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Agnes Rose, ship, 1089, Purves, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Amy Robsart, schooner, 72, Anderson, at Commercial Wharf, J. L. Haynes, agent.

British Flag, ship, 1283, Mills, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents. For London.

Captain Cook, schooner, 50, Ferguson, at Caledonian Wharf, O'Doud and Co., agents. For S. S. Islands.

City of Melbourne, barque, 168, M'Dougall, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent.

Colonist, schooner, 151, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Philips, agent.

Coquette, schooner, 120, M'Leven, at Smith's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, agents.

Clio, H.M.S., 20 guns, Stirling, in Farm Cove.

Geelong, R.M.S., 1200, Dundas, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.

Glenlora, ship, 704, Edwards, at Parbury's Wharf, Young and Lark, agents.

Highland Mary, American whaler, 240, French, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Barron and Austin, agents.

Hannah Broomfield, schooner, Albion Wharf, Broomfield and Whitaker, agents. For Gulf of Carpentaria.

Helena, schooner, 149, Barnard, at Circular Wharf, Captain, agent.

Jane, schooner, 62, Welterton, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.

Jessie Kelly, schooner, 150, Jacks, at Grafton Wharf, Schweig, agent.

Juliet, schooner, 49, Ludwig, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For Cleveland Bay.

Isabelle, schooner, 129, Mackenzie, at Lime-street Wharf, R. J. Hardy, agent.

Kosciusko, ship, 1057, Lawson, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.

Lady Bowen, ship, 892, Drummond, at Towns's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents.

Lavina, schooner, 57, Brodie, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.

Look Out, schooner, 108, Wright, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.

Margaret, schooner, 87, Harrold, in Darling Harbour, R. J. Hardy, agent.

Meteor, barque, 320, Oliver, at Grafton Wharf, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. For Fiji.

Natal Queen, barque, 230, Tozer, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent. For sale.

Potrel, schooner, 80, Offer, at Holy's Dock, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. For sale.

Prima Donna, schooner, 85, Flinn, at Patent Slip Wharf, J. Black and Co., agents. For Gulf of Carpentaria.

Pons Alli, barque, 346, Whitwell, in the stream, Captain, agent.

Rebecca Jane, brig, 300, Cooper, at Patent Slip Wharf, Captain, agent. For San Francisco.

Rene, French barque, 378, Harve, at Hely's Dock, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.

Sarah Pile, schooner, 170, Keats, at Campbell's Wharf, E. Vickery, agent. For S. S. Islands.

Tawera, brig, 240, Bowles, at Circular Wharf, Beilby and Scott, agents. For Tahiti.

Tell, barque, 302, Davidson, in Watson's Bay, Captain, agent.

Thomas S. Stone, barque, 499, Sexton, in Neutral Bay, Stewart, Garrick, and Co., agents.

Western Star, brig, 210, ——, at Grafton Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Windsor Castle, ship, 1100, Cargill, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Winefred, ship, 1349, Loftus, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents. For London.

Wonga Wonga, mail steamer, 682, Stewart, in Johnson's Bay, H. H. Hall, agent.

Woodbine, barque, 252, Ware, at Grafton Wharf, Merriman, agent.

Ziska, brig, 214, Scaplehorn, at Campbell's Wharf, Daniell, King, and Co., agents. For Foochoo.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

May 24.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	5 p.m.
Cardwell	SE. Showery	
Townsville	SE. Fine	
Port Mackay	Calm. Fine	
Clermont	E. Fine	
Waverley	SE. Fine	
Nebo	SE. Dull	
Rockhampton	SE. Fine	
Maryborough	S. Fine	
Gayndah	SE. Fine	
Roma	Calm. Fine	
Brisbane	SW. Fine	
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine	
Dalby	NE. Fine.	
N. S. Wales.		
Tenterfield	NNE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Casino	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grafton	SW. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Clarence Heads	SW. Fine	E. Fine
Glen Innes	E. Fine	SW by W. Cloudy
Inverell	Calm. Fine	
Port Macquarie	W. Fine	
West Kempsey	W. Fine	
Armidale	E. Fine	
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Gunnedah	SE. Raining	SE. Cloudy
Narrabri	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	NW. Raining	SE. Fine
Murrurundi	SW. Showery	SE. Cloudy
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Overcast	W. Fine
Port Stephens	SSE. Dull, heavy sea	SW. Dull, cloudy
Newcastle	WSW. Dull, heavy sea	Calm. Fine
Barranjulo	SW., fresh. Dull	SE. Dull, raining
Windsor	S. Raining	W. Fine
Sydney	SW. Cloudy	SW. Showery
South Head	SW. Fine No sea	
Wollongong	S. Raining	E., fresh. Cloudy
Kiama	W., light. Cloudy	S., fresh. Cloudy
Jervis Bay	SW.	S. Moderate gale
Goulburn	...	Calm. Raining
Braidwood	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Showery
Araluen	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Raining
Moruya	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Raining
Queanbeyan	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Dull, cloudy
Bombala	Calm. Foggy	NW. Dull, cloudy
Cooma	SE. Cloudy	SE. Like rain
Eden	SW. Fine	SW. Raining
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Gundagai	Calm. Dense fog	Calm. Cloudy
Tumut	Calm. Fine	S. Showery
Kiandra	SE. Cloudy	Calm. Raining
Albury	Calm. Fine	
Mount Victoria	W. Dull	Calm. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Foggy	SW. Cloudy
Carcoar	E. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Cloudy	S. Cloudy
Cassilis	NE. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Merriwa	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Orange	Calm. Fine	SW. Showery
Forbes	Calm. Fine	
Grenfell	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Young	W. Fine	Calm. Cloudy.
Wagga Wagga	N. Foggy	
Deniliquin	ESE. Cloudy	
Hay	Calm. Fine	
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	
Balranald	NNE. Fine	
Euston	Calm. Fine	
Wentworth	WSW. Fine.	

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 23.—Ann and Jane, Challenger, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

May 24.—James Paterson (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
May 24.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Abstract from Meteorological Stations, for the month of April, 1871, arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known. Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Mean of observations taken at 9 a.m., April, 1871. Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Max.	Min.	Rain for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Total fall in inches.	Number of days.	Greatest fall in inches.	Date.	Evaporation in inches.	Remarks.
Tenterfield	85	...	...	...	...	ESE.	1·7	...	...	5·060	12	1·570	27th.	4·831	
Narrabri	382	...	...	63·5	...	SW.	1·2	...	...	3·200	5	1·730	27th.	3·830	
Port Macquarie	0	...	...	65·2	...	SW.	1·8	73·2	67·2	6·335	14	1·460	28th.	3·946	
Murrurundi	113	1050	...	58·1	...	NW.	1·3	69·4	49·8	4·250	8	2·090	12th.	3·168	
Cassilis	140	...	...	...	...	E.	0·8	...	43·4	1·810	4	0·720	30th.	4·226	
Dubbo	230	...	...	...	...	NE.	0·6	73·0	...	0·570	3	0·280	12th.	3·798	
Muswellbrook	96	...	...	63·8	...	N.	0·4	77·3	54·2	0·490	1	0·400	27th.	3·472	
Mudgee	120	...	...	58·5	...	E.	2·0	67·3	40·0	0·680	3	0·400	29th.	0·749	Observations from 22nd instant.
Newcastle	1	112	30·109	65·6	82	NW.	0·1	72·8	58·3	11·510	13	3·110	30th.		
Hexham	8	...	...	63·3	...	W.	1·0	71·2	55·1	8·560	11	2·810	29th.	2·035	
Orange	132	2801	...	50·4	...	ENE.	0·6	64·6	48·2	0·880	5	0·470	12th.	2·140	Hard frost on 3rd.
Bathurst	100	2333	...	57·1	76	SE.	1·4	73·9	40·2	1·740	4	0·670	29th.		
Kurrajong	35	1870	...	56·6	...	SE.	...	63·2	50·0	15·350	8	7·750	28th.		Tempestuous weather 28th. Brilliant meteor 23rd. Aurora 24th.
Parramatta	16	...	...	63·4	...	SW.	1·4	71·3	55·1	11·840	7	5·910	29th.	1·430	
Sydney	5	155	30·169	63·9	81·1	W.	0·6	70·6	57·2	12·530	12	2·964	29th.	2·215	
Wentworth	620	...	...	...	...	E.	0·1	60·5	...	6·830	1	0·830	11th.	4·461	
Wollongong	0	...	...	61·3	...	SW.	1·8	70·7	58·8	3·210	4	4·180	29th.	3·274	
Moss Vale	31	...	...	53·0	...	S.	0·7	59·5	46·6	6·160	5	3·150	29th.	4·945	
Goulburn	57	2129	30·219	50·1	75	W.	0·05	71·2	40·9	1·120	3	0·920	28th.	2·119	
Wagga Wagga	164	...	...	...	...	NW.	1·2	...	46·9	0·100	1	0·100	25th.	1·619	Observations commenced 14th. Aurora 25th.
Cape St. George	0	175	30·089	62·9	90	S.	1·5	69·3	50·4	9·116	10	4·015	30th.		
Queanbeyan	63	...	...	51·4	...	E.	0·0	57·4	45·4	1·380	4	1·160	30th.	3·390	
Deniliquin	278	410	30·265	65·3	75	SW.	1·3	80·0	50·7	0·660	1	0·600	11th.		
Kiandra	84	4640	30·234	46·1	71	NW & SE.	0·0	60·5	31·6	3·470	8	1·240	30th.		
Cooma	47	...	...	51·1	...	S.	1·8	70·3	37·8	0·350	2	0·270	11th.	2·510	Frost about end of month.
Albury	163	572	...	...	...	N.W.	...	...	...	1·490	3	0·680	11th.	3·092	
Eden	0	107	30·000	61·5	83	S.	1·1	69·4	54·5	2·540	7	1·720	30th.		Aurora 25th.

Rain at Liverpool, 11·080 inches in 6 days; 6·230 on 29th.
Ditto Wilton, 6·740 inches in 4 days; 3·750 on 29th.
Ditto Double Bay, 11·640 inches in 11 days; 3·780 on 30th.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday.

Only one member, in addition to the President, was present at the hour of meeting, and the House was adjourned to this day (Thursday).

The reduction of the salaries of officers so important as the President of the Council and Speaker of the Assembly was carried in a thin House, the members present being scarcely sufficient to form a quorum. The bill for the reduction of the salaries of the Governor and Ministers was carried by a small majority in a House certainly more numerous, but still far too few to justify the adoption of a change in public policy. The men who are present in the Assembly and record their votes are not to be blamed for the absence of those who ought to be there. But the country is the sufferer. This is the result of waste of time in the commencement of the sessions. The power of men to attend who have business and families to regard, is exhausted, and when matters of real importance come to be discussed, they are determined in a small House, and even by accident. If the ingenuity of the whipper-in should seduce a thoughtless member to retire or bring in an idle one, the measures that ought to be seriously weighed and discussed are carried by his vote or the want of it. What is the use of a House consisting of 72 members, if 24 are to determine what is to be the salary of the Speaker—that is, if persons of peculiar idiosyncrasy, having nothing particular to do, make it their point to attend, and thus succeed in obtaining a majority. We had better have a much smaller House, and insist upon the attendance of members as the condition of holding their appointments than continue a system which wastes eight or nine months in the year, and then crowds important public business into the few last days', and thinly attended, sittings.

We approve of the design to reduce the higher salaries generally, and indeed to adjust them more equitably according to the nature of the work to be done and the kind of ability required; but this ought not to be by hap-hazard, upon the motion of a gentleman so one-sided as Mr. Driver. When a member of Parliament speaks of a reduction of £3 as unjust because the person who loses it performs heavy labour, and on that account recommends the reduction of the salary of the chief officer of the Assembly, we are struck with the utter want of comprehension of the reasons for which salaries are given, or the proper motives for their proportion. Because the Ministers have thought it proper to reduce the salaries of persons in public employments, and therefore have suffered a great deal of odium, it is no justification for the Assembly pursuing a plan without any reference to principle, or any view of permanence. The whole question of salaries requires to be taken into consideration by the Government, and a systematic plan proposed under their responsibility and authority to meet the requirements of the Public Service. It is remarkable, indeed, to see a Minister of the Crown voting against another on a matter of such interest to his Government as the salary of one of the chief members of the Legislature. It may be perfectly right to reduce the salary of the Speaker, and to preserve the salary of the Chairman of Committees in the Assembly; but it is not right to make the reduction on the one side or the other a question of party vote. The salaries, as they existed ought to have been continued until the termination of the Parliament, and during the last sittings the proper way would be to submit a scheme of payment settled upon considerations of the dignity of the office and the labour it might require.

It is true there are gentlemen who think that all reference to dignity is mere illusion. In reality, to carry out their views, they would advertise for tenders. A proposition has been made, whether seriously or not, we are hardly informed, for the carrying on of the Government for a lump sum. The contractors would then perform all the work, without putting the people to any kind of trouble. They would find all, from the Governor to the Executioner; or perhaps, inverting the order according to the French phrase, they would rather say, from the "performer of high works" to the Governor, and so get rid of all questions of dignity, as poor Donaldson used to say, *in globo*. This plan would be exceedingly good, only the worst of it is that contractors do not always perform their work, or perform it so badly that it has to be renewed. Thus, when we want a Governor, we might have to search for him in some smithy; and our "performer of high works" we might call out from a ball. In truth, it is absurd speaking of carrying on any administration but by gradations fixed in harmony with experience—necessary, not for the benefit of the individual who attains to the highest place, but for the advantage of those for whom they have to act.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly ought to be a man of good standing, of great discretion, of fair learning, and capable of advising the House with correctness in its possible aberrations. He ought to have no fear as to salary, nor any concern about his position. He ought not to have any increase through his term of office, for that would compromise his impartiality and as little ought he to have any fear of its being reduced. This is as necessary for the Speaker of the Assembly as for the Judges of the Supreme Court, and when the sense of security and dignity is gone, the office of Speaker will lose the respect of the public, and his views will no longer be heard with attention in the Assembly.

It is strange to see how different the views of our little men are from the views of the great men of England upon all these points. Probably this may be accounted for in some measure by our familiarity with the history of everybody. It is difficult to collect together the faculty of veneration when men are suddenly raised to authority. But the House of Commons supports with invariable respect the possessor of its chair. It calls at once to order any forgetfulness of that deference which is due. The Speaker of that House although liable to correction, and even to removal, is almost despotic in his authority. His rule is hardly disputed, except in the most formal manner, and in terms of the utmost respect. We believe that this is consistent with the welfare of a people, because it is necessary for the uniform and orderly discharge of the functions of the Speaker.

While, therefore, we have nothing to say against reductions made after due deliberation, recommended by the Government in a House fairly representative of the country, we utterly object to these fitful changes in the salaries of offices which should at least have the attribute of stability. It is unworthy of a statesman to measure his conduct by the prejudices of ignorance. Does any man really think that the salaries of men in the situation of the Speaker are to be in any way determined by the pay of a journeyman carpenter? If this is to be the idea of equality where is to be the encouragement of enterprise, or where the reward of public service? It is something like the talk we occasionally hear of the honour being sufficient payment. The experience of all nations has shown that the honour is not sufficient to induce men—except perhaps one or two in as many million—to give their service for nothing, or to estimate their time by any other standard than its value in ordinary affairs.

It has not unfrequently been suggested that it would pay our Government to dispatch some competent railway engineer versed in colonial practice and requirements, on a cruise round the world to inspect the railway works of other countries, and select everywhere what was best for Australian adoption. This is substantially what has been done in Victoria. Mr. W. Elsdon, Engineer to the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, was requested by the Government, while on his tour, to inspect and report upon the railway systems of the different countries he visited, and his report has recently been presented and published. There are not many new facts disclosed, but those which it is important for Australians to consider are grouped together, and some general conclusions are drawn from them.

The report concludes with a statement which shows how possible it is for a Government, under certain conditions, to make railways which shall not only be no burden on the revenue, but which shall ultimately lighten the taxation. In the little kingdom of Belgium the national railways, which have cost on the whole a little over £20,000 a mile, and for which eleven millions sterling have been borrowed at an interest of four and a half per cent., not only pay a dividend on the capital, but have yielded a surplus profit which has already cancelled one-fourth of the outlay. This process of cancellation is still going on, and in course of time the State will have its railway property free of debt, and can either reduce the fares to a nominal rate, and thereby stimulate its inland commercial activity, or can apply the railway income to the general purposes of the State, and proportionately lighten the pressure of taxation; or it can do partly one and partly the other. With this fact before him, Mr. Elsdon asks whether similar results could not be obtained in the Australian colonies, and he intimates that to this question a satisfactory answer will be found in his report.

It is scarcely necessary to say after this that Mr. Elsdon's tour has strongly impressed him with the importance of economical construction and management in countries where the population is sparse, and there is here an implied censure on the outlay hitherto incurred in these colonies. Our railways have always been designed by English engineers, who have brought with them an English training and English ideas, and our rolling-stock has also come from English manufacturers, who have sent us what is used on English lines. Most of Mr. Elsdon's recommendations imply that we should virtually look more to American than to English precedents. In the first place he advises an almost universal adoption of the bogie system both for carriages and engines. In the second place he recommends the long American carriages with the doors opening at the ends as diminishing the attendant labour, and requiring no raised platforms at the stations. The American carriage is about ten feet in width, and therefore much more roomy than those with which we are familiar, and their style of construction admits of their being provided with many accommodations which are denied to the English carriage. Thirdly, he recommends a much lighter style of rolling stock, and advises the use of a central instead of side buffers, as giving greater steadiness to the train, especially in passing round curves. He also points out that both in America and on the Continent oil is used as a lubricator in preference to grease, and with greater advantage, and that the American type of engine is admirably adapted to rough lines without ballast—a point of great importance for us to notice if we are to experiment in cheap construction. It would be a mistake to put the English style of engine on the American style of line.

Mr. Elsdon also reminds us that the Americans throw upon the general public the duty of taking care of themselves, and thus exempt their railways from all the expense of fencing, gates, and gate-keeping. Level crossings are the rule, and the lines are continued through the main streets of the cities, which are fortunately broad enough for the purpose.

On the question of gauge, which has recently excited so much discussion in connection with economy in first cost, Mr. Elsdon decides in favour of the standard of four feet eight and a half, which is so far satisfactory to New South Wales. Brunel's broad gauge of seven feet has not maintained its ground in England, as the Great Western Company has laid down a third rail to admit of narrow gauge carriages running on their line. This broad gauge, however, has been introduced in America, and on some of the grand trunk lines, where speed will every year become more important on account of the distance of the termini, it may hold its own. Mr. Elsdon investigates the three grounds on which the very narrow gauge has been recommended, namely, the facility for sharper curves, the economy in construction, and the greater proportionate capacity for freight, and decides that if bogie carriages are used, and rolling-stock is made as light as it might be, there is nothing to be gained to compensate for the drawbacks. The standard gauge he considers to be the narrowest that will allow of engines of sufficient capacity for heavy traffic, and yet wide enough for roomy rolling-stock if properly constructed; and he even goes so far as to recommend the Victorians to change their gauge. If this recommendation had been made two years ago, it is possible that on the North-eastern line now in course of construction, and which will connect at Albury with the line from Sydney, the standard gauge might have been adopted; but Mr. Higinbotham reports that it is now too late. One hundred and sixteen miles out of a hundred and eighty-one are already under contract. Fourteen locomotive engines and a hundred and seventy-five new waggons have been ordered and partly built, and the cost of making the change would neutralise any possible saving. As a preferable alteration, he suggests that when the lines from Melbourne and Sydney meet at Albury, a third rail should be laid on our lines to the furthermost point from which traffic is drawn to Victoria. But Mr. Higinbotham omits to notice that it would rest with the New South Wales Government to lay this rail, which it might not be willing to do, and that our permanent way would have to be widened to allow the passage of Victorian rolling stock. If the inconvenience of the break of gauge is ever to be got rid of, it can only be by laying down a third rail on the Victorian line.

Supreme Court.—Banco Court, this day: Scott v. the Mayor and others. Master's Office, at 10.30: Re Walker, a person, &c., to settle minutes; re Toogood, an infant, to tax costs.

Central Police Court.—The Mayor opened the Central Police Court at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, fined a few drunkards, and admonished and discharged several others. Two prisoners, one charged with forgery and the other with larceny, his Worship remanded.

Legislative Council.—An event so exceptional as the meeting of the Legislative Council on a great public holiday occurred yesterday. It was unavoidable, owing to the failure to form a quorum on Thursday last. According to the fifth standing order, it was then incumbent upon the President to adjourn the House until next sitting day, which by sessional order would be the next Wednesday. This dilemma, however, tended in but a very small degree to limit the loyal observance of the day, only the official members (the President and the Chairman of Committees) presenting themselves at the hour of meeting, and consequently no business was done.

Accident Caused by Fireworks.—Last evening, a gentleman and lady were driving down King-street, when a boy threw just in front of the horse a firework of some sort, the report of which so terrified the horse that he started off, and the buggy came violently in contact with a milk cart, taking off one of the wheels of the cart. The lady and gentlemen were thrown out of the buggy, and were much injured, but we are informed not very seriously. It would be well if the police would strictly enforce the regulation to prevent persons letting off fireworks in the streets. There are public parks and open ground where people may give vent to their feelings of loyalty in the way of pyrotechnic amusements.

Hyde Park.—The footpaths on Hyde Park, which were injured in places by late rains, have been in course of repair for some time past. The stuff used for ballasting, however, has not given a very solid surface. The paths near the South Head Road, which are perhaps the most frequented, were in a deplorably muddy state during the recent wet weather, and pedestrians could not avoid carrying off considerable quantities of the clay-slime on their boots.

More Bushranging.—On the 13th instant, says the *Pastoral Times*, between the hours of nine and twelve a.m., a station was stuck up by two armed and masked bushrangers. All the men except three fencers, who were camped near the station, had dispersed to their various duties—a blackfellow was out to fetch in a mob of horses, two shepherds were mustering a small mob of sheep, and the manager (D. M'Kinnon) and assistant (Thos. Burston), who were the first met, were driving some rams to the paddock. The manager, who was addressed by name, was asked if there were any good horses on the station, and commanded, as well as the assistant, to go back with them to the homestead. The manager was then covered with a revolver by one man till the horses should be fetched by the assistant, who was desired to raise no alarm if he would save the manager's life. The place was in the meantime ransacked, and every available valuable article appropriated. About this time the two shepherds arrived with sheep, and were ordered, along with the three fencers, into the kitchen; the blackfellow also, returning just after with the mob of horses, was marched into the kitchen as well. After taking three horses, three saddles and bridles, gun, rifle, revolver, and ammunition, a watch, loose cash, besides various other articles, they mounted and made off with all speed, threatening to shoot any who followed them. The nearest police station is at Booligal, over seventy miles, and before the police authorities can be communicated with these rascals may do incalculable mischief.

Erratum.—Mr. W. Morris was not present at Mr. Pottie's exhibition of the sheep worms, as reported in yesterday's *Herald*.

General Drapery, Clothing, &c., for unreserved sale. Charles Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, clothiers, and others to their absolute sale of a large assortment of new and seasonable goods, ex late ships, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing punctually at 11 a.m.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

NEWCASTLE.

Wednesday.

The annual races took place to-day. The weather is fine, and there was a large attendance. The course is in splendid condition. The Trial Stakes was won by King Tom. Maiden Plate—Robert il Diavolo, 1; Peer, 2; Ollitippa, 3. Jockey Club Handicap—Baron, 1; Garibaldi, 2; Rock Gidgell, 3. Spy fell, and jockey hurt. Hurry Scurry—Crow, 1.

MUDGEE.

Wednesday.

The Races.—Maiden Plate: Stockwell, 1; Secret, 2; Eulinda, 3; Oracle, 4. Guntawang Cup: Glaucus, 1; Stockwell, 2; Philosopher, 3. Mudgee Handicap: Rosebud, 1; Mabel, 2; Lady Cassandra, 3; Fair Nell, 4. Prince of Wales Stakes: Atlas, 1; The Gift, 2; Sparrow Hawk and Pretender, dead heat for third place.

The weather is fine and there was a good attendance.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday.

The Protectionist members held a caucus to-day, and agreed to support the 20 per cent. duties.

The Budget debate is adjourned.

The Marine Board Bill was read a first time in the Council. It proposes to amalgamate the Navigation and Pilot Boards under the title of a Marine Board.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday.

To-day was kept as a close holiday. The Governor's levee was largely attended.

The chess match between Sydney and Adelaide is now going on by telegraph.

To-day's racing on the old course was most successful, and there was a very large attendance. The Governor was present. The following is the result:—Flying Handicap: Baker's Mentor, 1; Gilbert's Kingfisher, 2. Time, 1 minute 21 seconds. Tipplecider was scratched. Produce Stakes: Miller's Irish King, 1; Bennett's Pocohontas, 2. Town Plate: Hosking's Nimblefoot, 1; Gilbert's Lapdog, 2; Baker's Don Giovanni, 3. Nimblefoot won by four lengths easily. The weight was evidently too much for Lapdog. Time, 2 minutes 51 seconds. Autumn Handicap: Freeman's Darkie, 1; Holland's Ithaca, 2. Ithaca fell in pulling in, breaking jockey's arm. Time, 3 minutes 51 seconds.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

BROWN AND JONES.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11.30 Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery.

DAWSON AND CO.—At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush at 9.30, Fat Sheep; at Brown and Jones's Yards, at 2, Fat Lambs.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.

G. M. PITT.—At his Homebush Yards, at 9.30, Fat Sheep and Bullocks; at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11.30, Fat Cattle.

W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Fullagar's Yards, at 11.30, Prime Heifers; at Victoria Yards, at 4, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At Campbell's Bond, at 11, Rum.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Tweeds, Clothing, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At 157, Phillip-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At Dog and Duck, Milch Cows, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, &c.; at 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11.30, Milch Cows, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Sheep, &c.

H. MOON.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, Pianofortes, Furniture, Pictures, Fancy Goods, &c.

N. S. W. Protestant Political Association.—Upwards of four hundred gentlemen dined together last night at the Masonic Hall, the dinner being arranged by the committee of the association. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, and in the gallery was stationed a powerful brass band, which played selections of music at intervals throughout the evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Davies (the president of the association), and the vice-chair by Alderman Roseby. The usual loyal toasts were proposed by the chairman, and drunk with great enthusiasm by the company. The vice-chairman, in proposing the health of "The Ministry," took occasion to speak in terms of commendation of the great ability, high character, and statesmanship of the Premier and the other gentlemen who were associated with him in the Government. The measures which they had introduced were calculated to promote the welfare of the people; and their talents, as shown in the administration of the affairs of the colony, would bear favourable comparison with those of any other of our public men. (Enthusiastic cheering.) The Hon. J. B. Wilson and the Hon. W. C. Windeyer responded. "The Parliament" was proposed by Mr. W. Hezlet, J.P., and responded to by Mr. Stewart, M.L.A., Mr. Lucas, M.L.A., and Mr. Wearne, M.L.A. The Hon. W. C. Windeyer proposed "Success to the N. S. W. P. P. Association," and the toast was responded to by the President, who took occasion to refer to the circumstances which had led to the organisation of the Association. The object of the Association was not to invade the rights of others, but to protect the liberty of Protestants from aggression, and to uphold the duly constituted authorities of the country. Consistent with their principles the members tried to maintain the Public school system, and were firm in their adherence to the abolition of State aid to religion. There were now forty branches of the Association established in different parts of the colony, and the members enrolled were more than ten thousand. (Cheers). The other toasts were "The Protestant Clergy," proposed by Mr. G. L. Carter, and responded to by the Rev. Z. Barry, LL.D., the Rev. J. M'Gibbon, LL.D., the Rev. W. Beg, M.D., and the Rev. D. Allen; "Municipal institutions" proposed by Mr. John Lucas, M.L.A., and responded to by Alderman Roseby; "The Orange Institution," proposed by the Rev. D. Allen, and responded to by Alderman Goold, the Grand Master; "Lady Belmore, and the Ladies of the Colony," proposed by Mr. R. M. Isaacs, barrister-at-law, and responded to by Mr. S. E. Lees; "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," proposed by Mr. G. L. Carter; "The Protestant Press," proposed by Mr. John Stewart, M.L.A.; and "The President," proposed by the Hon. J. B. Wilson. The proceedings closed soon after 11 o'clock.

St. Mary's Christian Doctrine Confraternity.—A very successful tea meeting and concert was given last night, in St. Mary's Seminary, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the purchase of prizes for the school children. About 400 persons sat down to a very tempting tea, and after an hour's pleasant chat the tables were cleared away for the concert, which went off very satisfactorily. The programme comprised some very pretty ballads, interspersed with a number of favourite selections by a band. Among the singers were several well known amateurs, who acquitted themselves to the evident satisfaction of all present. Mr. J. Delaney officiated as accompanist.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yolland, in one of his reports to the Board of Trade, this year, on a collision near the Wigan station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, observes that it transpired during the inquiry that the signal men in one of the cabins are on duty once every other week, at the time when they exchange night for day work, for twenty-three hours at a spell.

The editor of a journal published in Antwerp sent a reporter to Brussels for the King's speech, and with him a couple of carrier pigeons to take back the document speedily. At Brussels he gave the pigeons in charge to a waiter, and called for breakfast. He was kept waiting some time, but a very delicate fricassee atoned for the delay. After breakfast, he paid his bill, and called for his carrier pigeons. "Pigeons!" exclaimed the waiter; "why you have eaten them."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The unquestionable superiority of this Oil over all other kinds is thus attested by Edwin Canton, Esq., Surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital:—"For several years past I have been in the habit of prescribing Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find it to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—Adv.

W. R. Lester, Esq., Mudgee.—Sir,—My husband informs me that you wish to send to Dr. Bristo an account of the cure of my leg. It came first like a stone bruise, then swelling and an eruption set in all over the foot and leg, which continued for two and a half years, causing the most dreadful pain, and no rest night or day. I tried everything I could obtain without any relief, and I spent £15 for Holloway's pills and ointment, besides doctors' medicines, &c.; at last I was induced to try Dr. Bristol's sarsaparilla and pills. After taking ten bottles I was quite cured, with scarcely any mark left. You are at liberty to make this known.—I remain, yours obediently, Rosina Brierly.—Wellington, December, New South Wales. To Mr. E. Row.—I can vouch for the truth of this statement should you feel inclined to make use of it; it may do good to others.—W. R. Lester.—Adv.

Bradley, Newton, and Lamb beg to call the attention of furniture dealers and others to their sale of Household Furniture, at the residence of the late Mr. Benjamin, Laurision-terrace, Phillip-street, this day, Thursday, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Rum.—On account of whom it may concern, R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to the sale of the above, at Campbell's Bond, this morning, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT PARRAMATTA.

Yesterday an event of considerable importance in the history of the township engaged the attention of the people of Parramatta—the laying the foundation stone of a Congregational place of worship by Mr. John Fairfax. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from Sydney and neighbourhood visited Parramatta by the afternoon special train to view the ceremony and join in congratulating and sympathising with those who had been instrumental in procuring the site for the church, and had brought it to its then condition.

The ceremony commenced between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by which time some three or four hundred people had gathered in the vicinity of the site in Church-street, nearly opposite the Albert Reserve, while others obtained a view of the proceedings from the balconies of the adjoining houses. Though bunting was not by any means scarce in the township, a large proportion of it seemed to have been appropriated for the decoration of the ground on which the church is to be erected. The weather was very propitious, and the sun, which had previously been clouded over, shone out brightly during the continuance of the ceremony. Shortly after its close, however, a slight rain began to fall, too late to interfere with the grand business of the day, or militate against the comfort of the spectators.

The Rev. T. S. Forsaith, the pastor of the members of the Congregational Church in Parramatta, presided.

The business for which the assemblage had met was begun by the singing of the hymn, commencing "God of mercy, God of grace."

The Rev. S. C. Kent, of Camden College, then read portions of Scripture having reference to the occasion, and which are usually selected for their appropriateness—King David's charge concerning the building of the Temple at Jerusalem, and the Saviour's description to the Apostle Peter of His Church, together with the apostolic delineation of Christ the Chief Corner-stone.

The Rev. Thomas Johnson (of Bourke-street, Surry Hills) engaged in prayer with much earnestness. He thanked God for putting it in their hearts, and in those of their friends who were assisting them, to set about building this house of God in Parramatta. He felt assured God would greatly bless this enterprise, and those who were engaged in it; and would also bless the numerous persons in Parramatta, not so intimately connected with it, who had interested themselves in its behalf.

The Rev. Mr. Forsaith called upon Mr. Charles Edgell, the first member of the new Church, to read a narrative of the circumstances that had led to this foundation stone being laid.

Mr. Edgell read—from a sheet of parchment—the following:—"On the 11th April, 1870, a deputation, consisting of the Rev. W. Slatyer, Rev. G. G. Howden, and the Rev. T. S. Forsaith visited Parramatta, to make inquiries on the spot. They reported favourably, and at the next meeting of the Ministers Patoral Association held in Sydney, Mr. Forsaith consented to make an effort. He commenced his labours, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society for New South Wales, on Sunday, the 22nd May, 1870. The first congregation was encouraging, and the attendance increased gradually,—God setting His own seal upon the work by the conversion of sinners and the edification of believers. On Tuesday evening, the 9th of August, a public inaugural meeting was held in the School of Arts, at which Mr. John Fairfax, of Sydney, presided,—the Rev. Messrs. Howden, Wilkinson, Mansfield, Slatyer, Copeland, Sunderland, Johnson, Fletcher, and Mr. R. Nott taking part in the proceedings. On the following evening Divine service was held in the School of Arts, the Rev. Thomas Roseby, B.A., of Petersham, conducting the preliminary devotional exercises; after which the Rev. W. Slatyer explained the nature of a Christian Church, according to Congregational principles." Mr. Charles Edgell then read the following paper:—"Parramatta, August 10th, 1870. To the Rev. W. Slatyer and Rev. T. Roseby. Dear Sirs,—We the undersigned residents at Parramatta and the vicinity, desire to record our gratitude to God who in his providence directed the Rev. Thomas S. Forsaith to this place to commence his labours as a Congregational Minister, with the belief that his ministrations would have the seal of Divine approbation, being blessed to the conversion of sinners and edification of believers. We have already communicated with him, and as we hope given satisfactory testimony of our faith, and our desire to maintain a walk and conversation becoming the Gospel. We now desire to be formed into a Church under the pastoral oversight of the Rev. Thomas Forsaith. [A score of signatures follow.] Whereupon Mr. Forsaith signified his acceptance of the call, and gave the right hand of fellowship to the associated members. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered. Five members have since been admitted. The Church now consists of twenty-four members. At a meeting of the Church held on the 8th of September, 1870, it was resolved to take steps towards obtaining a suitable site and erecting a church, and a committee was appointed to carry out the purposes. The result of their labours, generously assisted by the public of Parramatta and friends in Sydney and elsewhere, has been the acquisition of the piece of ground on which we now stand, which has been paid for, and vested in trustees. And in humble dependence on the help of God, who has hitherto inclined the hearts of his servants to assist us, and who, we doubt not, will render us yet further aid."

Mr. J. Y. Mills then read a description of the church, taken from the design, from which some extracts are here given. Mr. Thomas Rowe, of Pitt-street, is the architect, and Mr. Peters, builder, of Parramatta, the contractor for the whole of the work. The church is in the Gothic style, and is to be built of stone, in six-inch courses, with feet dressings and quoins. The ground plan consists of an oblong, 36 x 55 feet, with tower and porch at front, and chancel with vestry in rear. The seats are divided into three bays by two aisles, commencing from porch and tower doors, and terminating in vestry doors, each side of rostrum. There is also external communication with vestry by minister's door. The front, facing Church-street, shows in elevation the main gable 51 feet high, pierced in centre by a gothic arched window of four lights—two at each side of a buttress—and filled in above with plate tracery of varied design. The window is richly moulded, resting on a string stopped by carved bosses, surmounted by a moulded label, and measures 21 feet in height. On the corner of gable is a tower, of two square stories, and an octagon one, terminating in pointed gables, from which a shingled spire, with ornamental pointed bands, rises 81 feet from ground line. The lower story has in front view a doorway, with mould arches on shafts, with carved caps, and moulded bases set between buttresses, and surmounted by a gabled coping. The story above shows couplet lancet windows; a moulded string divides this story from the octagon one, in which is a deeply recessed window of plate tracery in every other face of octagon. The side elevation of church presents four bays, formed by four antique buttresses with gablets terminating water tables. The roof is shingled and ornamented with two broad rows of pointed shingles. A front porch and tower entrance, each leading into a lobby with spring doors, will give egress and ingress to the church. The interior will be well lighted by three couplet windows with plate tracery heads and a lancet at each side of church, also by a lofty four-light window with plate tracery of quatre and cinque foils, and by several rose windows. The whole of these will be glazed with figured glass in diamond lead quarries, and ventilated by iron casements fixed to mullions. The church is intended to seat 300 persons, and arrangements are prepared for a gallery to be made when necessary.

It will be seen from this description that the new church will form, when finished, a picturesque, tasteful, and effective addition to the architecture of Parramatta.

Mr. Hugh Taylor (the Mayor of Parramatta) came forward, and said—As mayor of this borough, he had many pleasing tasks to perform; but on the present occasion the additional honour had fallen to his lot, of presenting to Mr. John Fairfax, on behalf of his sincere friends the Congregationalists of Parramatta, with a trowel and mallet for the purpose of laying the foundation of an edifice to be devoted to the worship of the Supreme Being. May you (addressing Mr. Fairfax) be long spared to retain it, and may it ever remain as a memento and heir-loom in your family.

The mallet was of neatly carved myall wood, and bore engraved on a neat circlet of silver inserted in the wood, the following, which also appeared on the silver trowel, the handle of which was likewise of myall, tastefully carved:—"Presented to John Fairfax, Esq., on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the first Congregational Church at Parramatta, New South Wales, established under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas Forsaith. May 24, 1871. Architect—Thomas Rowe, Esq."

The narrative read by Mr. Edgell, and Mr. Mills's description, were placed by the Rev. Mr. Forsaith in the cavity of the stone, together with copies of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Parramatta Mercury*, and the *Parramatta Times*.

A defect in the lowering apparatus, caused by the giving way of a link, having been repaired, the foundation-stone was safely lowered.

Mr. John Fairfax, in declaring the stone well and truly laid, said: Christian Friends,—It is about 26 years ago since a small Congregational Church was built in this town; but the services only continued for a short period. Since that time, repeated solicitations have been made from persons who preferred the Independent or Congregational mode of service and Church government, to recommence operations. About a year ago the matter was seriously brought under the consideration of the "Congregational Home Missionary Society for New South Wales," and our excellent friend, the Rev. Mr. Forsaith, having been introduced by members of the committee to several gentlemen in Parramatta, that minister, with singular energy and promptitude and great self-denial, commenced his ministry in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute. Such a building, however, was inconvenient, and unsuited for the religious services of the Sabbath, as contrasted with its frequent use on other days. Hence the building of a house for God was early taken into consideration by Mr. Forsaith and his friends. In the selection of land for that purpose, I think, they have shown great wisdom. They have come away, to a large extent, from that part of the borough where religious people most do congregate, and have chosen a site in the midst of people living far from any Protestant place of worship, saving All Saints' Episcopal Church. This fact is, I believe, duly appreciated by many friends of other denominations, who have cheerfully contributed towards the present effort. The erection of a new sanctuary for the honour and worship of Jehovah must be a cause of joy and gratitude to every devout Christian. "Thy kingdom come" is our daily prayer. Our divine Lord did not teach to bless or curse this or that church. Irrespective of controversy, He came to reveal the Father—not my

Father, but "*Our* Father"—the Son of man, the Son of God—man, as man, God's child. But, as a modern divine has put it—"What, is that Samaritan a child of God?" "Yes." "But not these outcasts of society?" "Yes." "He suffered the sinful penitent to flood His feet with tears. She, too, is God's erring, but forgiven, and much-loved child." This is the revelation by Jesus Christ. Not Churchianity but Christianity. This is the message Christ gave to His disciples and to the 70, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." It has been said by some, "there is no room for another church in Parramatta, and what do you mean by an Independent Church?" Permit me to say that the present church and chapel accommodation is not one-third of the population of the district; and the disposition to attend the means of grace is far below the religious advantages already possessed. We come, therefore, at the Master's command to cast the net on the right side of the ship, in the hope of drawing multitudes to Christ. No good man will reject the offer of our help. To instruct the spiritually ignorant, to reclaim the drunkard, to raise the fallen sister and restore her to the path of purity and happiness: to publish the glad news of salvation, to exhibit and make known God, our Father—God our Redeemer, and God our Sanctifier, are the aims and objects of all Evangelical Christians. Let our efforts be united, and the blessed results of sympathy and affection will be shared by all. In reply to the question, what is a Congregational Church? we answer in the words of the 19th Article of the Church of England, "The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly administered, according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same." Further let me say, Parramatta needs just now more of the Light of Divine Truth. An Apostle of Infidelity is in your midst. He is endeavouring to sow broadcast the vilest slanders and blasphemies against God's most holy Word; and all earnest and religious teaching should be employed to prevent the diffusion of errors so destructive, especially to the young and unwary, and so calculated to produce impurity, immorality, and irreligion. I am not asking for pains and penalties to be inflicted upon any man for his opinions, but it becomes all who love Christ, and have realised the blessedness of his salvation, to unite in spreading abroad, by every means, antidotes to scepticism and infidelity. I am not speaking at random. I have in my pocket a letter sent only last week to a Sydney newspaper, which is full of wretched deistical statements—equalled only by those uttered by Tom Paine long ago. In conclusion, our devoted and earnest friend, Mr. Forsaith, has the right to seek our sympathy and help. The undertaking is large and the expense great. He comes forward to the work with no niggard hand. His heart and purse are alike engaged, and it will be a shame if you in Parramatta and we in Sydney allow any hindrance to the speedy completion of this Church. To the ladies, may I say, you have a loving example in one who has for many years shared the toils and joys of your minister. Join and assist Mrs. Forsaith in all her works of faith and labour of love.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Fairfax was greeted with applause.

Several persons came forward and laid offerings, some representing large amounts — on the newly-imbedded stone.

After a hymn had been sung the Rev. Mr. SLATYER engaged in prayer; after which

The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM said:—This and every kindred work appeals for its promotion to our piety, patriotism, and philanthropy. The love of God, of our country, and of our neighbour, urge us to erect houses of prayer for simple spiritual worship, and houses of instruction for the preaching of the pure Gospel of Christ. This is the foundation stone of a temple for the spiritual worship of God. As man's first and most vital relations are to God, the Father of Spirits, the soul's first and noblest capacities are for the worship and fellowship of God. Without worship the human spirit becomes dwarfed and diseased; unworthy worship perverts, defiles, and degrades. The pure worship of the one true and living God, through the one Mediator, by the help of the Holy Spirit, expands our best affections and transfigures us into the likeness of the Glory we adore. The glory of the Shekinah still glistens on the face of the devout worshipper; and the incense of the holy place oft frequented renders him fragrant with more than the sweetness of earth. God seeks men to worship him in spirit and in truth. And why? Not that He needs our worship to reveal him to himself; but because infinite love, through the gracious power of worship, seeks to lift us up into its own peace and joy. The Infinite Father's ear does joyfully drink in the loving reverent utterances of his adoring children; for the intensity of their fervour and depth of their reverence are the real gage of their growth in the best powers and affections of their nature. The prayers of saints, collected in the glowing censer of our Great High Priest's advocacy, are sweet to God. Every believing devout human spirit contributes its quota to the cloud that rises round the throne; and that, in proportion to its volume, falls back in showers of blessing on our earth. May the temple to be erected here send up, for ages to come, a stream of this holy incense to God! Surely its erection appeals to our zeal for the glory of the ever blessed one. God is also glorified by the fair unfolding of his perfections in the preached Gospel of his Son. The Psalmist says, "all they that know thy name put their trust in thee." And all who know the true character of God, trust, love, and serve Him. The declaration of the Gospel is God's appointed agency for this end. The blessedness of the all-perfect Three-one God springs from a fulness of boundless excellence—an intercommunion of eternal truth and love—a grandeur of purpose, whose evolution embraces all worlds and shall fill all eternity. That blessedness does not depend on our knowledge of God. Yet God delights that his children know him, and is well pleased with His son Jesus Christ, whose work ensures the illumination of all who come to Him. We found a house for the preaching of the pure simple glorious Gospel of the blessed God. Its erection appeals to our zeal for the knowledge of His name. The warmest and maturest developments of the aged David's piety broke forth in his zeal to build the house of the Lord his God. And in this work the most intense and enlightened zeal may find scope to burn. This work appeals to the love of our neighbour. Ages of experience have demonstrated the truth of Paul's delineation of the tendencies of human nature to sink into utter degradation of the body as well as the soul when men have ceased to retain God in their knowledge. The keystone of the arch of individual and social dignity—the faith of God—when that drops out, or is struck out, all the materials crumble or rush to ruin. When that only power that can elevate our nature is let go, we sink deeper and deeper into the deep pit and miry clay of moral and social corruption. When men renounce the authority of God they soon rebel against all subordinate authority. Unhappy Paris! Its early rejection of the pure Gospel prepared the way for rejection of sensuous superstition, and that for the rejection of all order and authority, human and Divine. And that corruption of spirit has prepared for the carnage of flesh; that rejection of the immaterial has undermined the splendid material, and secured its collapse. We look on and tremble at the judgments of God, and tremblingly trace fearful resemblances between the world's Godless metropolis of fashion and sensuality and the predicted Babylon of the latter days whose fall is to be followed by the flight of the mighty angels in the midst of heaven having the everlasting Gospel to preach to all nations. We look on and give glory to the God of Heaven for that Reformation that restored Protestant worship to something like Apostolic simplicity and exhumed the Bible and the pure Gospel from the rubbish mounds of medieval human tradition. Our teaching and worship do not by splendid art, architecture, and ritual appeal to the senses and imagination. We seek to go far, far deeper, and inform the judgment and purify the heart. These effects lay Christ as the foundation of authority for faith and practice. Human infallibility is a rotten basis, and cannot stand the test. We lay this material stone with the ulterior idea of laying in human souls God's own foundation of charity and salvation—Jesus Christ crucified. Surely the erection of this humble house of God appeals to our love of man. And thus it most obviously appeals to the love of country. Great Britain in her earnest Protestantism, her well-balanced order and freedom, her happy homes and prosperous people, we take as the mother and model of us all. And in no way can we reap her blessings and shun her faults so well as by raising houses of prayer that shall meet the wants of our growing population. The essence and end of Congregationalism is self-government by Christian law. At this we aim in our movement in this old and populous town of Parramatta; and on this ground we can appeal to colonial patriotism for loving co-operation to-day.

The Rev. Mr. FORSAITH pronounced the benediction, and the crowd dispersed.

Some very neat photographs of the proposed new church were afterwards exhibited, which found ready purchasers.

THE NEW ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

THE number of the "Friendly Societies" in this colony, properly so called, has, for some considerable time past, been, year by year, very greatly on the increase; so much so, that the "Manchester Unity," and other flourishing branches of Oddfellowism, together with the "Foresters," and fraternities of a similar character, can now count their members by thousands, instead of (as formerly) by hundreds—all presenting vast orderly organisations, carefully regulated by the law of the land, and undeniably exercising an extremely beneficial influence upon numerous classes in this community. Foremost amongst these societies, both for number and influence, stands the Independent Order of Oddfellows, working under the "Manchester Unity." The lodges connected with this order in New South Wales are now eighty-two in number, the number of members in these lodges being computed to be not less than 5000 men—principally heads of families in the industrial classes. Out of these eighty-two lodges there are seven lodges (known as the "City Lodges") which contain those Oddfellows, connected with the "Manchester Unity," who are resident in Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood. The number in these city lodges is stated to be between 1800 and 1900 persons. The country lodges of the Order have, for the most part, erected buildings for their periodical meetings, wherever such "halls" have been required; but from a variety of causes, the "city lodges" of the Manchester Unity have not hitherto had a hall of their own. For some years the Order leased a piece of ground in Sussex-street South, where the society erected a substantial building to serve as a temporary hall and dispensary. The place, however, was far from being a suitable one; for it was neither sufficiently central nor large enough for the purposes of the Order; besides which, as the Oddfellows in Sydney became annually more numerous and wealthy, there was a very natural desire amongst them to have a freehold hall like their country brethren. Hence the change in their *locale* inaugurated yesterday afternoon. The Order has now vacated its old quarters, at 343, Sussex-street, and moved into its "New Hall," in Elizabeth-street, opposite the Park, one of the most beautiful and commodious sites in the city.

The new Oddfellows' Hall stands on the eastern side of that block, between Elizabeth-street and Castlereagh-street, on which it was proposed, some few years since, to erect a Public Library—a proposition which, for some reason or other, was eventually abandoned. The hall stands about a couple of hundred yards to the north of Park-street, and occupies the whole of the eastern end of the block, fronting Elizabeth-street. The building has a Doric ground story, rusticated, the upper story being of arcaded Corinthian, with entablature and blocking of the same order. The centre-piece above contains the name of the building and the date of its erection. There are nine windows above and seven below; the entrances being in the centre, and at the nothern end. The ground floor contains the dispensary (19 feet by 12 feet), the board of directors room (21 feet by 14 feet), the district officers' room (19 feet by 12 feet), consulting room (19 feet by 12 feet), a smaller consulting room, and very commodious quarters for the medical officer. There are two flights of stairs, affording private communication to lodge rooms in the upper story, should the largest room, or "Hall," happen to be let for a public meeting, or other such purpose. Upstairs there are two large lodge rooms besides the "Hall." The hall is 55 feet by 26 feet; a handsome and commodious apartment, running the entire width of the building. It is lighted, in the day time, by several windows at either extremity; and by night, it is lit up with two of Penson's sunlight reflectors. The other two lodge rooms (on the same floors) are respectively 35 feet by 19 feet, and 27 by 17. There are several other smaller rooms, such as cloak rooms, lavatories, and other necessary conveniences. The building is constructed with bricks cemented on a stone foundation, the bricks having been made by machinery at Goodsell and Tye's factory at Newtown. The internal fittings are of cedar varnished; colonial materials having been used throughout, as far as possible. The building is handsome and commodious, and carefully finished, and it is evidently very heartily approved of by its proprietors and their friends, who thronged to see it yesterday, during the whole afternoon. The architect is Mr. J. J. Davey, of Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street. The contractor for the building is Mr. David Lowe, and the contractor for the carpenter's work is Mr. Edward Turner. Mr. J. Edgely (one of the trustees) gave his gratuitous services as clerk of the works; the general supervision resting with him and his co-trustees. These trustees of the building are as follows:—Mr. John Sutherland, M. L. A. (Loyal Strangers Refuge Lodge), chairman; his Worship the present Mayor of Sydney, Mr. M. M. Chapman (Victoria Lodge), vice-chairman; Mr. Abraham Western Chapman (United Brothers Lodge); Mr. B. Butterfield (Fountain Lodge); Mr. James Brown (Wandering Minstrel Lodge); Mr. W. F. Hinchy (Rose of Australia Lodge); Mr. John Edgely (Albert Lodge); and Mr. George Bruce, on behalf of the Medical Institute.

Soon after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, dense crowds of persons began to assemble in the vicinity of the new hall, and yet more congregated in the streets in the neighbourhood of the Old Institute. Sussex-street, from Liverpool-street to the Haymarket, was thronged with people long before the procession began to move—all anxious to see the display of flags, and the other paraphernalia usually exposed at such times to the admiration of the uninitiated. Banners waved, bands of music played, and mysterious emblems were to be seen on every side—many things odd, and many things that were very pleasant to see and hear. Children got into the way and were gently tapped or prodded with light wands until they made room for important functionaries, rushing about in full official costume. In spite of the dense crowd the utmost good humour and good order prevailed everywhere, and at about half-past 3 everybody was marshalled into his place as a spectator or more active agent in the affair. The splendid banners of the Fountain of Refuge Lodge and of the Loyal Wandering Minstrel Lodge, led off the procession, which turned down Sussex-street, and so entered George-street South, by Hay-street. As the procession started, to inspiriting strains of music, the Foresters and the Grand United Order of Oddfellows met their friends and brethren of the "Manchester Unity," and formed a line through which they passed with all due honour—a circumstance which had a very pleasing and graceful effect. The procession first filed past the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, who stood with the banner of the G. U. O. F. of the Loyal Mariners' Rest Lodge and of the Loyal United Brothers' lodge. Then the procession came up to the "Foresters," who mustered strong with the banners of lodge 432, of lodge 426 (Court of Perseverance), of Court Royal Plant, Court Morning Star, Court Royal Oak, and others. As the Manchester Unity men marched on, the Grand United Order and the gaily-clad Foresters fell into the procession with their banners and bands of music. The Foresters seemed to attract much attention from the brilliant variety of their flags and costume. George-street was lined with spectators everywhere, who appeared to be much interested in the scene. After marching up through George-street for some considerable distance, the procession at length turned off into Elizabeth-street, and so reached the new Hall soon after 4 o'clock. Here the Oddfellows and their friends halted, and bands of music played for several minutes before perfect silence could be obtained. At this time it was computed that not less than 6000 persons must have been present; and notwithstanding the vast number the utmost order prevailed. Not a single "inebriate" was to be seen or heard; which considering the day was a rather noteworthy circumstance.

The principal officers of the Order assembled in the second lodge-room facing Elizabeth-street, and with them was Mr. John Sutherland, the chairman of the trustees. The vice-chairman (his Worship the Mayor of Sydney) who has taken a great interest in the work, was unfortunately unable to be present. Amongst the gentlemen standing near Mr. Sutherland, when he addressed the people from the window, were Grand Master W. H. Carrick, Deputy Grand Master George T. Sutton, Corresponding Secretary Thomas H. Rudd, P.G.M. Abraham W. Chapman, Brother J. Edgely, Brother Winnett, and some others.

Brother JOHN SUTHERLAND said that he had been requested by the committee of that friendly society to address a few words to them on that happy occasion, and although he greatly appreciated the honour so done to him, he could not but regret that the task had not been deputed to abler hands—to others high in office as Oddfellows, and better qualified to speak in its praise. ("No, no," and cheers.) It had been first arranged that he should there deliver an address to them upon the opening of the new hall; but that part of the programme had been changed, and he was not sorry for it, for he should have scarcely had time to say to them all that he should like to say upon such a subject. There would not be time that evening, and what he was to have then said would be said in the great hall of the building next Friday week, when he hoped there would be a large meeting of Oddfellows and of their friends. (Cries of "Say it now.") He was very thankful to see so many of them there assembled, full of a kind interest in their noble Order, and desirous of hearing what he was always only too happy to be able to say in its praise. It showed that they knew what a good and noble institution that society was, and it proved that they were able very cordially to appreciate all the good that Oddfellowship had done for the community, and the more that it was still ready and able to do. (Cheers.) They could see and judge for themselves in the matter; from what small beginnings had Oddfellows raised themselves and their Order, until they had become the proprietors of the fine building that day inaugurated. (Cheers.) Their hall would bear a favourable comparison with any similar building in the city, and its site, as a site, was second to none. (Renewed cheers.) Large as the building was, however, they had only built upon half their land, and he was glad to think that they had yet more, and that they would have to build still more—back into the neighbouring street—for the accommodation, large as it was, was not commensurate with their wants. (Cheers.) It was very pleasant for him, and those with him for the last twenty years in the Order, to take note of the annual progress of that society. Several of the country branches of the Order now had halls of their own, and it was high time that City Lodges were similarly provided for. They had therefore provided that required accommodation. They had bought that land; and they had built that house for themselves, and they had thus handed over the leasehold property in Sussex-street to its proper owner. Their landlord had been a very good one, but to be one's own landlord was far better. (Cheers.) The City Lodges were now the owners of a freehold hall for their own use. (Renewed cheers.) He begged to invite all Oddfellows to attend the meeting at the Hall next Friday week, when he was to deliver an address; and when he said "Oddfellows," he did not mean Oddfellows alone, but Foresters, and all members of the enrolled Friendly Societies of a kindred character, established for the social and individual good of those who connected themselves with such institutions. (Cheers.) Mr. Sutherland concluded by thanking the Grand United Order of Oddfellows and Foresters for their kind assistance and brotherly co-operation, as evinced by their attendance that day. He declared that Hall to be open for all the purposes connected with Oddfellowship. (Loud and general cheering.)

Brother Winnett opened the door below, and the public were admitted to the building.

In the hall there was, soon afterwards, a very large assemblage under the presidency of Grand-master W. M. Carrick.

Brother M'PHERSON addressed the meeting, and passed a high encomium upon Brother Abraham W. Chapman, Past Grand Master, for his long and valuable services to the Order at large.

Grand Master CARRICK expatiated at some length on the services of Brother Abraham W. Chapman, which had extended over a period of upwards of twenty-five years. The chief officers of the Order had determined upon presenting to Brother Abraham W. Chapman a complimentary address. This address—beautifully illuminated by Mr. Fitz John—was as follows:—

"TO ABRAHAM WESTERN CHAPMAN, P.G.M.

"Dear Sir and Brother,—In attention to the 18th resolution, passed by the Grand Annual Movable Committee of 1871, we, the Officers of the Order, have much pleasure in asking your acceptance of this address. Your long and faithful services in connection with the Order, filling, as you have, the high and important office of Corresponding Secretary for eight years, and that of Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Master, for the two following years, has endeared you to the hearts of all your brethren, and they have adopted the present course, to mark their appreciation of your conduct.

"At the time you accepted the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Order, the Grand Master and Board of Directors, being now to their duties, there were a great many difficulties to contend with, which required a great deal of patience and perseverance on your part. It must, therefore, be very gratifying to you, to find that after ten years in office the society has attained the position which it has been your ambition it should. Trusting you may be spared by the Great Architect of the Universe for many years, to be useful to our society, and also as a citizen of your country.

"In conclusion, we ask your acceptance of our best wishes for the long life and prosperity of your wife and family."

The address was signed by the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and the corresponding secretaries—Messrs. Carrick, Sutton, and Rudd.

Mr. ABRAHAM W. CHAPMAN (who was evidently much moved) returned the following reply:—Gentlemen and Brothers,—It affords me the highest gratification to receive from you the flattering testimonial now presented to me. I am happy to know that my services on behalf of the Order have been productive of such good results, and have been so satisfactory to you. With me these services have been a labour of love, and I rejoice in the consciousness that they have not been in vain. The position which our noble and beneficent institution has now attained is one of high elevation, and I trust it will for ever continue to maintain the same standard of excellence and usefulness. I shall continue, as I have done hitherto, to use my best energies and influence still further to advance the interests of the Order, until I hope to see it reach the very highest place amongst the many benevolent orders for which our beloved country is so well known. I thank you most sincerely for your kind wishes for myself and family, and in return pray that all and each of you, individually and collectively, may enjoy that peace, prosperity, and happiness which you have so kindly expressed towards me.

This reply was loudly cheered.

Mr. J. J. DAVEY, the architect, in a neat and effective speech, then presented to the chairman of the trustees a fine wood engraving of the building, in recognition of the kind co-operation of the trustees with him throughout the work. The engraving was by Hoddle and Butcher, and printed by Mr. Engel.

Mr. SUTHERLAND received the picture on behalf of the trustees, and returned a suitable reply, in which special mention was made of the services of Mr. J. Edgely, as Clerk of the Works, and of Messrs. Lowe and Turner, the contractors.

There was a dinner in the evening, at which Mr. Sutherland presided. The dinner was provided by Signor Compagnoni, and was, in every respect, worthy of the occasion. The toasts drunk were "The Queen," "The Earl of Belmore," "The Mayor of Sydney," "The Officers of the Order," "The District Officers," "The Independent Order of Oddfellows in New South Wales," "The Trustees," "The Foresters," "The Grand United Order of Oddfellows," "The other Friendly Societies," "The Ladies," "The Stewards and the Chairman." The room was decorated by Mr. Andrew Torning.

The ball began in the hall at 9 o'clock, and the dancing was kept up until an advanced hour in the night.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE Anniversary of the Queen's Birthday was celebrated yesterday with much enthusiasm. It was observed as a close holiday. The ships in harbour were made gay for the occasion. The flagstaffs and many public and private buildings were also decorated with flags. The weather was unfortunately dull, and the clouds looked threatening; but, notwithstanding, tens of thousands of people availed themselves of the opportunity of making excursions by land and by water, and of witnessing the various amusements and military spectacles. The Oddfellows chose this particular day to formally open their new hall. At Parramatta there were races, and the foundation of a new church was laid. The members of the Protestant Political Association dined together. There were excursions by rail and steamer to favourite pleasure places. A number of Legislative Councillors, Assemblymen, and others, went down the harbour with the Members of the Cabinet to see the artillery practice and witness the effect of a torpedo explosion. In the evening there were theatrical entertainments, concerts, dinners, tea parties, and fireworks. No one who went among the crowds that moved about yesterday from place to place could doubt the exuberant loyalty of the people, their appreciation of the value of recreation, the thoroughness of their enjoyment, and, in a remarkable degree, the moderation with which they pursued their pleasures.

An account is appended of the various festivities and amusements:—

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Volunteer review, which took place yesterday, was one of the most successful and pleasing military displays ever witnessed in the colony. The weather was fine during the whole time the force was on parade, although early in the morning there was every indication of a repetition of the wet weather which prevailed last Queen's birthday. There was a very large muster of men of all arms. These annual gatherings of the Volunteers have always proved very popular; but there has scarcely ever been an occasion when there were so many spectators present, as were present yesterday. It was originally intended to hold the review in the Outer Domain, but the late rains have rendered the ground quite unfit for a parade. Almost at the last moment, Moore Park was chosen for the display; and it may safely be affirmed that a more suitable place could not have been selected. The sandy character of the ground kept it completely dry; and the grass was nice and short. Besides these advantages, the ground is very much larger, and more level than the Domain. There was more than sufficient room for the movements of the military, and the spectators had as much room as they could possibly require. A large number of persons stationed themselves at the top of Mount Steel, from which they obtained a commanding view of the whole proceedings. Altogether, there were probably not less than from twelve to fifteen thousand persons present. The Randwick Road, for about half a mile, was completely lined with carriages. The Countess of Belmore, accompanied by Commodore Stirling, arrived on the ground shortly before the review began. The business of the day was commenced by the Brigade-Adjutant (Captain Baynes) and the staff-sergeants marking out the "oblong" for the "march past," at 10 a.m. About 11 o'clock the different corps commenced to take up their several positions. First to arrive on the ground was the Sydney Rifle Battalion. They were followed by the Artillery and the Goulburn Rifle corps. Then came the Suburban Battalion Rifles, and lastly the Naval Brigade. The whole were formed in line of columns facing east, in the following order:—The Artillery, with field guns, commanded by Major Clarke; Artillery, with small arms, commanded by Major W. Wilson; the whole of the batteries were under Major Shepherd; then came the newly-formed corps of Engineers, commanded by Captain E. O. Moriarty; the Sydney Battalion Rifles, commanded by Major Raymond; the Goulburn Volunteer Corps, commanded by Captain Ressi; the Sydney Grammar School Cadets, under Captain Pattie, were attached to this battalion; the Suburban Battalion Rifles, commanded by Major Goodlet; the Richmond Rifle Corps, commanded by Captain Holborow, were attached to the Suburban Battalion, making them up to eight companies; the Naval Brigade, commanded by Captain Hixson, occupied a position at the northern head of the column; the Newcastle Company, under Captain Allan, with field guns, being attached to the Naval Brigade. The whole being in line of quarter-columns facing east, "deployed left" on the No. 1 Battery of Artillery; the ranks were opened, and the small arm men loaded with blank cartridge. The Governor arrived punctually at 12 o'clock, and was received with a general salute. He then rode down the lines, minutely inspecting the men as he passed along. On arriving at the rear, to the right of the line, he rode off, and took up his position at the "saluting point." The line then commenced the fire—first the seven guns from the Artillery on the right, the *feu-de-joie* by the small arms, then seven guns from the Naval Brigade on the left; then another round from the small arms, and another seven guns from the Artillery on the right, followed by another round from the small arms. The firing was excellent. The guns were served in good time; and the *feu-de-joie* by the small arms was such as has never been excelled by the regulars. The firing was followed up with three lusty cheers for her Majesty, after which quarter-columns were formed in rear of the right companies of battalions. They then closed to twelve paces interval on the suburban battalion, and marched past in open columns of companies. The Artillery marched past. These movements were well performed by all arms, and drew forth acclamations of applause from several persons present who were competent judges of such matters. The force then marched past—the Artillery in half-batteries, and the Infantry in quarter-columns, which movements were also very well performed. On arriving on their original ground, the men were wheeled into line of columns, and closed to twelve paces interval on the Sydney battalion, and advanced in review order; they halted and gave a general salute to his Excellency the Governor. At the suggestion of Colonel Richardson, the whole force gave three cheers for his Excellency, and three for Lady Belmore. They were then marched off to their respective parade grounds, headed by the bands.

The following is a copy of the field state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Medical Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Volunteer Staff ...	1	4	...	1	14	1	1	22
Volunteer Brigade Band.	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	31
Regimental Staff	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	7
Artillery:								
Regimental Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
8 Batteries ...	...	6	11	...	27	11	297	352
Engineers ...	...	1	1	...	3	2	35	42
Rifles.								
Sydney Battalion:								
Regimental Staff	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	6
6 Companies ...	...	3	11	...	27	8	364	413
Goulburn Corps	...	1	1	1	4	1	61	[illegible]
Grammar School Cadets	...	1	...	...	5	...	56	62
Suburban Battalion:								
Regimental Staff	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	6
Drums and fifes	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35
7 Companies ...	...	5	14	1	27	13	393	453
Richmond Corps	...	1	...	...	2	1	25	29
Naval Brigade, all ranks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Total ...	7	25	38	7	114	40	1629	1860

HARBOUR FORTIFICATIONS.

A large number of gentlemen accepted the invitation of the Government to proceed down the harbour yesterday and witness the effect of the firing from the forts and the explosion of a torpedo which followed. The Government steamer Thetis and the A. S. N. Co.'s boat the Collaroy were placed at the disposal of the visitors, and they started from the Circular Quay at an early hour in the afternoon. The party consisted of members of the Government—the Hon. Sir James Martin (Attorney-General and Premier), the Hon. John Robertson (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. George Lord (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. J. B. Wilson (Secretary for Lands), the Hon. W. C. Windeyer (Solicitor-General), the Hon. James Byrnes (Minister for Works), and the Hon. Joseph Docker (Postmaster-General). Among others there were also present his Excellency the Governor and Lady Belmore, Lady Martin, Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., and Lady Stephen, Captain Beresford, Major Bonham, Commodore Stirling, the Speaker (the Hon. W. M. Arnold), and the following members of the Legislative Assembly:—Mr. King, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Bell, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Neale, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Dight, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Smith. Among the members of the Legislative Council were the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.; the Hon. John Hay, the Hon. Sir William Manning, the Hon. F. M. Darley, the Hon. John Richardson, the Hon. E. C. Weekes, the Hon. H. Moore, the Hon. S. D. Gordon, and the Hon. W. Busby, Professor Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Dr. Nathan, Mr. Henry Lane (Under Secretary for Finance and Trade), Mr. James Barnet (Colonial Architect), Mr. E. O. Moriarty (Engineer in Chief for Harbours and Rivers), Captain Hixson, Dr. Macfarlane; Captain M'Lerie (Inspector-General of Police), the Mayor of Sydney (Mr. Michael Chapman), and several of the city aldermen, Captain Stephen (of the Clio), Mr. George Thornton, Mr. S. Cox, Mr. Stratford, Mr. Machardy, Mr. Shepherd Smith, Mr. Stewart Murray, Mr. Vincent Giblin, Mr. John Raymond, Mr. R. M. Isaacs, Mr. Billyard, M. Sentis, M. Jules Connot, and some other ladies and gentlemen.

Firing was carried on from the batteries at Bradley's Head, George's Head, Middle Head, and the Inner South Head. All the guns are now in position, the battery at Bradley's Head having been completed since the other batteries were formally opened some weeks ago. The guns were worked by twelve detachments, each consisting of ten men. George's Head and Middle Head batteries were manned by the Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Major Shepherd; while the guns at Bradley's Head and the Inner South Head were worked by the Naval Brigade, who were in charge of Commander Irwin and Lieutenant Jones. The head-quarters of the Commander (Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson) were at George's Head, from whence signals were given for the firing. There were three targets; one of these was moored midway between George's Head and the Lightship, and to this the guns of Bradley's Head and the Inner South Head battery were pointed, the distances from each being 2600 yards and 1700 yards respectively; a second target was moored in the channel at the entrance to the harbour, and against this the fire of the guns at George's Head (distant 2200 yards) and Middle Head (distant 1400 yards) was directed; the third target was moored apparently off the Quarantine Station, and was distant about 1700 yards from the South Head battery, some of the guns of which were fired in that direction.

While the weather was very agreeable, so far as the comfort of excursionists was concerned, yet there was a haziness in the atmosphere which towards the close of the firing, late in the afternoon, must have rendered the view of the targets very indistinct. The firing began a little before 4 o'clock, and lasted about an hour. From one or two of the guns the shots appeared to strike wide of the mark, but with regard to a large proportion of the shots the line of fire was remarkably good, and many of the balls plunged into the water so close to the targets as to momentarily envelope them in the foam. It is generally considered that the firing was on the whole highly creditable to the skill of the gunners—more especially when it is remembered that they can have had but comparatively few opportunities for practice.

The torpedo was charged with 800 lbs. of powder, and was placed under a boat moored on the sixteen feet patch. At the close of the target practice, a signal gun was fired at George's Head, and the torpedo was simultaneously exploded by Mr. E. C. Cracknell, who had charge of the necessary electrical apparatus on board of the lightship. A column of water was thrown up to a height of more than 100 feet, and the boat was smashed to pieces. The displacement of water was not nearly so great as on the last occasion, although the same quantity of powder was employed. It is thought that the powder must have been inferior. The excursionists appeared to be very much gratified with the trip and the excellent opportunity which it afforded them of observing the character of our harbour defences. They returned to the city at about dusk.

THE ALBERT GROUND.

There is one kind of amusement which the public of Sydney appears never to tire of, and that is the Circus. At times we have had two theatres open in opposition to each other playing to unremunerative houses, while the troupe of acrobats, with their team of select and "highly-trained horses," carried all before them, drawing large houses nightly, the proprietor meanwhile chuckling to himself at the non-success of the more legitimate attempts in the way of amusements made by theatrical managers. The canvas tent and circle of sawdust (over which the horses gallop with such break-neck speed) have been handed down to us almost by tradition, until the public come to look upon the advent of a circus as an event much to be desired. We have not had an equestrian troupe in the city for some months past, and it was therefore not to be wondered at that the announcement that the Great American Circus had returned from a provincial tour caused those persons who take delight in such entertainments to look forward to the opening night with a good deal of interest and anticipation. The Queen's Birthday offered a tempting opportunity to the American Circus Company, and Mr. King (the manager) having effected an arrangement with Mr. Curtis, of the Albert Cricket Ground, it was duly announced that the Grand Hippodrome was to appear, on the day named, at Redfern. The day set in threatening, and several showers fell during the morning, but after 11 o'clock the day set in fine, and thousands of people turned out in search of amusement. A large number found their way, before dinner time, to the Albert Ground, and before 4 o'clock there could not have been less than 6000 people present. In anticipation of a good business several persons, who delighted in the possession of turn tables, and other games of chance, established themselves on the ground, and seemed to reap a tolerable harvest. The merry-go-round was also there, and was freely patronised. The commodious grandstand on the ground was crowded during the day, and those who had the card of *entrée* into the pavilion mustered in tolerable numbers. The German Band was also in attendance, and by their performance considerably augmented the enjoyment of the spectators. In reference to the performance of the members of the Hippodrome it may be reported as having passed off satisfactorily. The first event consisted of several feats in "ground and lofty tumbling," in which eight acrobats exhibited a surprising degree of physical education. Mr. W. Jones, a coloured gentleman of portly dimensions, seemed to astound the spectators by his clever somersaults and leaps. Messrs. Wallace, Gilham, and Bird were also very successful. After an act of horsemanship by Signor Salavaros, and a difficult performance on the parche by Edwards and Wallace, Messrs Gilham, Wallace, and Jones entered the lists, each riding on two bare-backed horses. The distance was three times round, and Gilham, who managed his horses admirably, proved the victor. Jones was unfortunate in having an unruly black horse to manage, which seemed determined not to go through any performance out of the recognised circle of sawdust and canvas, and consequently when the word off was given, the animal exhibited unmistakable symptoms of obstinacy and perversity. The rider, however, stuck gallantly to the pair, and after some difficulty managed to stand upon the horses' backs. Coming round the second time he caught Gilham (Wallace having in the meantime succumbed), and the two raced for some time abreast; but the latter having the best pair of horses, came in first. As the horses passed the post, Jones's grey, which was galloping with the black, slipped, tearing off the two hind shoes, and throwing the rider off, but without seriously injuring him. The clever globe act, by Professor Taylor, was received with a good deal of applause, and after an equestrian act by Madame Anerou and W. Jones, and an amusing performance by the French clowns, T. Bird and H. Wallace, Messrs. W. Jones and G. Gilham appeared, to the delight of the juvenile arab elements, as the Olympian Gladiators, and went through various difficult evolutions on horseback. The ninth event on the programme caused a good deal of excitement, owing to the fact that three female members of the troupe appeared in the Roman Chariot Race, and drove at a reckless pace twice round the course—Signora Salavario coming in first, with Madame Anerou second, and Miss Annie Norman last. The first and second chariots were close together at the first, and the fair drivers evidently understood how to handle the ribbons. They were both loudly applauded after the race. The next event of which mention may be made was the hurdle race between Messrs. Gilham and A. Jones on two bare-backed horses. Gilham took the lead, and went round splendidly. At the second hurdle, however, he was dismounted, Jones in the meanwhile proceeding on his journey. The horses of the latter, however, refused the next hurdle, and Gilham, who had quickly remounted, passed his opponent, and took the remaining hurdles cleverly. Jones, finding that his grey charger had an objection to timber, mounted the black horse, and finished the remainder of the distance in gallant style, but, of course, lost the race. The deciding heat of the Roman Chariot Race was won by Leon Welby, with G. Gilham second, and W. Griffiths third. The steeple-chase, in which the female as well as the male members of the troupe took part, created the greatest excitement and was decidedly the best performance of the day. Madame Anerou, Miss Annie Norman, Signora Salavario, and Messrs. G. Gilham, W. Jones, H. Wallace, and Signor Salavario started. The distance was three times round, and the race was kept up with the dash and spirit of a cross country run. Signor Salavario was thrown, but was not hurt; and after a close contest, Madame Anerou and Miss Annie Norman came in first and second respectively, with G. Gilham third. The sports throughout were very successful.

PARRAMATTA AUTUMN RACES.

Judge: Mr. James S. Farnell, M.P.; Stewards: Messrs. Hugh Taylor, John Kelly, R. L. Dunn, and T. Ashley; Clerk of Course and Starter: Mr. Thomas Ashby; Secretary: Mr. Ewebank Lough.

These races came off yesterday, and, considering the threatening state of the weather in the morning, the attendance was as good as could have been expected; between 300 and 400 persons being present. From the recent rains, the course was very heavy, and the racing necessarily slow, but the several events were nevertheless well-contested, and, although the jockeys were pretty liberally bespattered with mud, and one of the horses fell—Captain Cook, in the Trial Stakes,—there were no other accidents.

There were five events on the card; the first of which was the Trial Stakes. Three horses started,—Record, Agnes, and Captain Cook, and after they had gone about half-a mile, Captain Cook fell, and Agnes came in a winner by about two lengths. In the next race—the Prince of Wales Stakes,—four horses started, and Unknown won the first heat, and the second heat was won by Alarm. In running off the final heat, Alarm, although coming in first, was disqualified for running inside one of the posts, and Unknown was therefore declared the winner. Four horses started for the Pony Race, and Lily was the favourite; but Charley won both heats cleverly. For the Town Plate there were six starters, but Hector led throughout, and never was caught. In addition to the four winners, Sunbeam and Captain Cook started for the Forced Handicap; and in this race Hector was again victorious, proving himself to be a real good racehorse.

The following is an account of each race:—

Trial Stakes of 15 sovereigns, with a sweep of 10s. each, for all horses that never won a prize exceeding £20 at the time of entrance. One event; 1½ mile.

Mr. J. Driscoll's Agnes	1
T. Stewart's c g Record, 5 years	2
Coberoft's c b Captain Cook, 4 years.	

When the flag fell, Agnes went away with the lead, the other two horses being close together, a couple of lengths behind. At the back of the course Captain Cook fell, and the race remained between Agnes and Record. On going round the second time both horses stumbled, but did not fall. When coming into sight they were both at the whip, and, after a capital race, Agnes came in a winner by two lengths.

Prince of Wales Stakes of 15 sovereigns, with a sweep of 10s. each, for all horses; weight for age. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for 30 sovereigns; if entered for £20, allowed 14 lbs.; if for £15, allowed 21 lbs.; if for £10, allowed 28 lbs. Any surplus to go to the race fund.

Mr. C. H. Roberts's b h Unknown, 5 years, £15 ...	1	0	1
Stevenson's Alarm £20	0	1	0
T. Stewart's c g Record, 5 years, £30	3	2	
Stanfield's b g Hercules, £15	2	3	

In the first heat Unknown got away with the lead, and was never overhauled; Alarm bolted, after going about half the distance. Hercules came in second, and Record third. In the second heat Hercules and Record went away to the front neck and neck, Alarm and Unknown keeping together behind, until about two hundred yards from home, when Alarm went past the leading pair, and came in first by three lengths. In running off the final heat, Alarm could not be controlled by the boy, and ran inside one of the posts, and although coming in first, was of course disqualified, and the stakes went to Unknown.

Pony Race of 10 sovereigns, with a sweep of 10s. each added for starters, for all ponies 14 hands and under, to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; heats, once round the course. Second pony to receive 3 sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. G. White's b g Charley, aged, 7 st	1	1
J. Taylor's b g Newryup, aged, 6 st 10 lbs	2	2
Stanfield's c m Untried, 5 years, 7 st 3 lbs		
E. Braddock's b m Lily, aged, 7 st 10 lbs.		

Betting: Even on Lily against the field, 2 to 1 v. Charley.

This race is very easily described. In both heats Charley led from the start to the finish, with Newry up second in both events.

Town Plate of 20 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each added for starters; for all horses, to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint. One event, twice round; second horse to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. T. Stewart's Hector, 4 years, 7 st 2 lbs	1
C. H. Roberts's A1, 5 years, 8 st 9 lbs	2
Coberoft's Captain Cook, 4 years, 6 st 10 lbs	3
J. Driscoll's Agnes, 4 years, 8 st	
J. Kelly's Sunbeam, aged, 7 st 5 lbs	
C. H. Roberts's Unknown, 5 years, 6 st 6 lbs.	

Betting: 6 to 4 v. A1, 3 to 1 v. Hector.

When the signal was given to start, the horses got away well together, and after a very short distance Hector went to the front, going strongly, and was never caught. He won easily by about three lengths, A1 second, and Captain Cook third. A1 made a good rush at the finish, but was unable to reach Hector, who was full of running, and went round the course again after the race was won in spite of the exertions of the jockey to restrain him.

Forced Handicap of 5 sovereigns, with a sweep of 10s each added, for all winners, optional to losers, also the winner of Pony Race. One event; one mile.

Mr. T. Stewart's c g Hector, 4 years, 8 st 12 lbs	1
J. Kelly's b m Sunbeam, aged, 6 st 12 lbs	2
Coberoft's c h Captain Cook, 4 years, 8 st 2 lbs	
Driscoll's br m Agnes, 7 st 12 lbs	
Roberts's b h Unknown, 5 years, 6 st 10 lbs	
G. White's b g Charley, aged, 6 st.	

On the signal being given to start Sunbeam jumped away with the lead, the other five horses being pretty close together. In this order they continued until entering the straight running, when Hector went through his horses, and won cleverly by a length and a half. Sunbeam second.

EXCURSION TO MOUNT VICTORIA.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a special train left Redfern Station with about a hundred passengers booked for Mount Victoria on the Western line, which they reached in safety at a seasonable hour in the forenoon. The weather, being propitious, an excellent view was obtained of the Emu Plains and Lithgow Valley Zigzags, and the surrounding scenery for miles around. The deep gorges and romantic features of the Blue Mountains finding numerous admirers, many of whom—especially those of a poetical turn of mind—gleaned ample materials for future use, either in conversation or otherwise. After spending a very enjoyable day, the company of excursionists were landed safely in Sydney.

HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.—Large numbers of holiday folk went down the harbour and picnicked at the favourite places. The New South Wales Protestant Political Association chose Clontarf as the scene of their festivities, and mustered there in great force. Three steamers—the Kembla, Kiama, and Hunter—were engaged, and made several trips, conveying large numbers of people to the abovementioned rendezvous. The sports provided for the recreation of the company were various and created a great deal of amusement. There were performances on the trapeze, roman rings, ladder in the air, and other wonders by the Verletti brothers; and there were all sorts of "drawing-room entertainments"—as they are called—in which a small but efficient band of "ground and lofty" tumblers, distinguished themselves. In order, however, that the professional athletes should not wholly monopolise public attention, provision was made for a series of foot races and walking matches. These were hotly contested, and caused much excitement. There was plenty of refreshments, two excellent bands, to the music of which many indefatigable couples waltzed and polkaed and quadrilled with a pertinacity which seemed entirely proof against fatigue. The utmost good order prevailed, and the pleasure-seekers, having formed a very satisfactory day's amusement, returned to Sydney about dusk. At Cremorne a goodly company of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance assembled for the purpose of enjoyment. Three steamers plied from various parts of Sydney to the spot chosen for the picnic, and though few persons went down during the early part of the day, there was a very large crowd in the afternoon. Refreshments of a superior kind were provided by Mr. Cripps. There was abundance of amusement. Dancing, cricket, and other sports suited to the various inclinations of both the sons and daughters of Temperance were on the programme; and there was a sufficient quantity of brass music to satisfy any reasonable person. Watson's Bay was apparently without much attraction for the public, as it was visited by comparatively few people.

CHOWDER BAY.—An excursion in aid of the fund for the erection of a new schoolhouse in Palmer-street, took place yesterday to Chowder Bay. Ample steam accommodation was engaged by the committee for the conveyance of the friends of the cause, of whom there were a good number, and on the ground plenty of games were provided for their amusement.

ATHOL.—This picnic ground was engaged yesterday by the St. Francis' Societies for their grand excursion. Steamers plied from the Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay throughout the day, taking on each occasion a full freight of passengers. Bands of music were provided for the dance-loving portion of the party, which, with swings, quoits, football, &c., seemed to keep everyone fully amused.

THE AMERICAN EXCELSIOR MINSTRELS.—Last evening the American Excelsior Minstrels, under the leadership of Mr. H. Kelly, opened the season at the Victoria Theatre. This troupe arrived from Melbourne a short time ago, and the report of their successes in that metropolis rendered their appearance in Sydney a source of pleasant anticipation to the lovers of negro minstrelsy. When Hussey's troop were compelled abruptly to vacate the Victoria Theatre great disappointment was expressed, and the public are now indebted to Mr. Kelly for providing a second troupe equal in every respect to the gentlemen who lately occupied the boards of the theatre. If attendance be any criterion of excellence, the success of the American Excelsior Minstrels is undoubted, for the house was crowded, the pit and stalls especially being densely packed. In the dress circle and upper boxes there was also a very good attendance. Kelly's well-known ability as "corner man" made him an established favourite when he was here previously, and he received quite an ovation on his appearance last night. Mr. Alexander O'Brien, another prominent member of the troupe, was very well received, especially in his characteristic songs and grotesque dances, which provoked roars of laughter. Messrs. Robson, Amery, Clarke, and Hermann, were also accorded a very encouraging reception. In the first part of the programme the pieces which were received with most favour were—"Happy Days of Childhood," by J. A. Hermann; "I'm lonely To-night," by Mr. Amery; the "Italian Refrain," by Harry Kelly; and Mr. B. Clark's song, "Jennie, who lives in the dell." Mr. W. Robson's silver belt jig in the second part was very clever, and received a large amount of applause, the audience demanding an encore, which, however, was too great a tax upon Mr. Robson, who prudently declined. The sensation song and dance by Alexander O'Brien was provocative of the greatest amusement, and in response to an emphatic encore he sang the humourous song "Salamander Sam." The performance was brought to a close by several choice bits of extravagant burlesque, in which Messrs. Kelly and O'Brien created the greatest amount of fun. The troupe may be congratulated on the success of their opening night.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.—Last evening, a complimentary concert in aid of the funds by which the above entertainments are carried on from week to week, was given in the Temperance Hall by the artistes who usually take part in them. The attendance, owing to the wet weather, was unusually thin. Mr. W. H. Mackenzie occupied the chair. The opening piece was a quartette—"Now pray we for our country," and was well rendered by Mrs. Conduit, Miss James, and Messrs. Andrew Fairfax and Ackland. Mr. R. Macfarlane sang two songs, "The Wish" and "Marguerita," which he sang very commendably, and was warmly applauded. The ballad "Norah O'Neil," was sung with good effect by Mr. Ackland, who appeared to be in good voice, and he was encored. A piece entitled "I'm lonely since my mother died," the solo part by Mr. Andrew Fairfax, and the chorus by the company, was very pleasingly rendered and well received. Owing to the absence of one of the instrumentalists, two performances of this character were omitted. Some other pieces on the programme were not rendered, owing to the indisposition of the vocalists and dampness of the weather, and the concert terminated about half-past 9 o'clock with the National Anthem. Mrs. Caldwell presided at the piano.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Chang the giant, together with his handsome countrywoman Kin Foo, and the Australian Tom Thumb, held a levee *en passant*. They are about to visit the Hunter River district, as the hall is engaged for the exhibition of Thiodon's celebrated Marionette and Mechanical Museum.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—A monster bill was presented to the patrons of this house. Those who wished to see a drama were gratified by the production of "Nick of the Woods," with a very fine cast. Dancing followed, and the farce of "The Omnibus," with Messrs. Lacy, Howe, Chambers, and Mrs. Crofton in the principal characters, concluded the evening's entertainment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The large number of holiday makers who patronised the performances last evening were presented with an entertaining programme, of which the greatest attraction was the wonderful one-legged dancer Donato. The sensation this extraordinary performer created at the Covent Garden Theatre, London, appears to have been not without cause, and he will probably prove as successful here during his brief engagement. The comedy entitled "The happiest day of my life," God save the Queen, by a full chorus and orchestra, preluded his appearance, and Mr. Walter H. Cooper's highly successful drama, "Foiled," was repeated as a finale.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TO-DAY being a public holiday no business was transacted at the Custom House.

The following is taken from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week ending 18th March:—

Gold.—There has been a small purchase of gold coin by the Bank, but the demand for bars, although not active enough to cause withdrawals from that establishment, is yet sufficiently so to absorb all arrivals. The amounts now on the way to this country from Melbourne are large, and may be expected here about the 20th instant. The Roquette has brought £10,000 from Africa, and the Neva £23,5(0 from the West Indies.

Silver.—We have had some further large arrivals from India and New York during the past week, amounting to about £290,000. The demand has not been very active, and the market may be considered as fractionally lower.

Mexican dollars.—The Wisconsin has brought about £446,000 from New York, and further amounts will follow. There is a demand for China at present for the old coinage at 58⅞d per oz. The new issue, however, will only be taken for refining purposes, at 58⅝d. The outgoing Peninsular and Oriental steamers of the 19th instant will take a rather large amount of this coin for China and the Straits.

Exchange on India for banks' drafts at 60 days' sight is 1s 10⅜d to 1s 10½d per rupee. The Council bills allotted yesterday realised the same prices as on 1st instant, the minimum as before was 1s 10½d. Applications on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s 10⅝d, received 12 per cent., and on Bombay, at 1s 10⅝d, 97 per cent. The sums granted were—to Calcutta, £298,000; to Madras, £2000; and to Bombay, £100,000.

Indian Government loan notes are higher this week. Our quotations are 92 to 92¼ for the 4 per Cents., 100 for the 5 per Cents., and 107 to 107¼ for the 5½ per Cents.

Quotations for bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d to 77s 9½d per oz. standard; ditto fine, 77s 9d per oz. standard; ditto refinable, 77s 11d to 78s per oz. standard; South American doubloons, 73s 8d to 74s per oz.; United States gold coin, 76s 3d to 76s 3½d per oz. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 0¼d per oz. standard, last price; ditto containing 5 grains gold, 5s 0⅝d to 5s 0⅞d per oz. standard; Mexican dollars, 4s 10⅝d to 4s 10¾d per oz., last price.

In a communication to the *Times*, Mr. R. Dudley Baxter thus sums up the position of the National debts of the world:—

Out of the 52 States and principal colonies of the civilised world, only three of the smallest appear to be free from debt—Servia, in Europe; Bolivia, in America; and Liberia, in Africa. The whole 52 States have a population of 600,000,000; Government revenues or taxation amounting to £596,000,000, being nearly £1 per head; and National Debts with an aggregate capital of £3,960,000,000, and a total annual interest of £157,000,000. So that the annual charge of the debts of the civilised world, even including British India and Japan, is 5s 2d per head of the 600 millions of population, and absorbs a quarter of the whole proceeds of taxation. The rise and progress of these debts is very singular, and the figures of capital may thus be summarised. At the breaking out of the French Revolutionary War the debts were, in 1793:—

Great Britain	£270,000,000
Continent of Europe	203,000,000
United States	15,000,000
British India	8,000,000
Total	£196,000,000

At the conclusion of that war, and on the settlement of accounts, the debts were in 1815-20:—

United Kingdom	£902,000,000
Continent of Europe	570,000,000
America	29,000,000
British India	29,000,000
Total	£1,530,000,000

So that in twenty years the debts had trebled, and England owed £228,000,000 more than all the rest of the world. The period from 1820 to 1840 was one of peace, and the debts were not largely increased, standing thus in 1848:—

United Kingdom	£820,000,000
Continent of Europe	740,000,000
America	114,000,000
British India	50,000,000
Total	£1,731,000,000

But the debt of England was reduced to less than half the total aggregate. After 1848 a new era began, of immense armaments and a corresponding increase of debts, so that at the downfall of the French Empire the account stood, in 1870:—

United Kingdom	£800,000,000
Continent of Europe	2,165,430,000
America	765,320,000
Asia	101,716,000
Africa	39,055,000
Australasia	35,744,000
Total	3,845,000,000

So that England sinks (if such an event can be called sinking) to one-fifth instead of one-half of the great total. In a few more years she will further sink to the second place in separate amount of indebtedness, and the first place be taken by France.

THE AMERICAN RIVER STEAMERS.—Let me try to describe the St. John, which plies on the Hudson. It is 417 feet long, 80 feet wide, and has three decks. It is larger than the largest ocean Cunard steamship. Its saloons are furnished as sumptuously as any drawing-room, having prints, expensive photographs, stereoscopes, &c., on the tables. It has bedroom accommodation for 600 persons, and will carry, they say, 3000. One saloon, surrounded with cabins, that I looked into, was about 150 feet long, 20 feet high, and lit with magnificent clustered gas chandeliers. The dining-rooms are elaborately provided with everything seen in a first-class hotel. Crowds of civil negroes, in spotless white jackets, wait at the tables, which are ornamented with artificial flowers. There are, of course, extensive kitchens, cellars, and ice-houses. Ornamental fountains or taps of iced water are dispersed through the ship. There are bars where you can order any kind of drink you please, hairdressers' shops, bookstalls, &c., in these vessels. Large mirrors, soft-piled carpets, the most exquisite cleanliness (even the door of the stoke-hole was of white panel, with white china handles, and quite clean), entirely remove the idea of your being on board a river steamer. Other appliances for comfort and convenience are perfect. The washing apparatus is as good as that in a London club-house. Smoking is strictly prohibited, except in certain portions of the ship. The arrangements for tickets, baggage, &c., are admirable. There is no noise or bustle. I ascended the Hudson to Albany in one of these floating hotels. The pace at which they move through the water is prodigious. With the tide, the one I was in would go twenty-five miles an hour.—*People's Magazine.*

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS WITHOUT SOLAR PRINTING.—Professor Fowler, in the *Philadelphia Photographer*, describes a process for producing enlarged photographs without solar printing, which he thinks will be found good and useful. The small negative is made in the usual manner. He advises that the picture be taken with a long-focused lens at a long distance, only one principal object to be included in the view. From the negative print, a transparency or positive upon glass. From this transparency make an enlarged negative in the usual manner of any size desired. With the enlarged negatives print enlarged positives. The glass on which these positives are printed is to be rubbed over with white wax dissolved in ether, and polished with clean silk cloth. A colourless collodion made with ammoniocadmium is used. After the picture is fixed, while yet wet, it is toned for a moment with a dilute solution of chloride of gold, afterwards with bichloride of mercury; wash the picture and let it dry. The paper to receive the picture is prepared by floating on a solution of gelatine, ten grains to the ounce, and dried. For use, float the paper on clean water until it lies quite flat, then draw it once through the water and drain. Now place it upon the collodion film of the picture, cover with blotting paper, place flat weights thereon, and let stand until dry. Then, by means of a knife, cut the edges of the collodion, and the picture may be raised from the glass mounted on the paper.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

A Full, True, and Particular Account of the Protocols.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

We propose in this article to give a faithful account of the "protocols of conferences held in London respecting the Treaty of March, 1856;" or rather of that most important part of them which deals with the abrogation of the Black Sea clauses of that Treaty. In doing so, we beg the reader to recall what we have heretofore said about this so-called Conference, and the unvarying attitude of Russia, and the part of England, and the shamefully misrepresented "cheerfulness" of Turkey. For these protocols are our justification; and no judment was ever ratified by facts more completely or more miserably.

First Sitting.—The first meeting of the Conference was held on the 17th of January. Earl Granville was made president; and he took occasion to declare at once that the Conference was really to examine without any foregone conclusion, and to discuss with perfect freedom, what his lordship called the "proposals" of Russia. Further, and in order that their unanimity might furnish a striking proof that the Powers recognise the binding nature of treaties, his lordship invited the plenipotentiaries to sign the following protocol:—That the said plenipotentiaries "recognise it as an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagement of a Treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement." The various Ministers were required to sign this statement, and they did so; thus seeming to establish for any other set of diplomatists liberty to declare that treaty engagements are not binding; for where opinion is allowed, difference of opinion must be held tolerable. After the solemn scene of signing, the representative of Turkey says he for one had no difficulty about it, because his Government is in the habit of recognising the binding character of treaties. The Austrian Minister says his Government did not hesitate to accept the Conference, because it gave a fresh pledge for the faith of treaties, &c. The Italian Minister says he is "rejoiced at the agreement of the Powers resulting from the protocol just signed." Russia is silent. Prussia says nothing. But "on the invitation of the president, the plenipotentiary of Russia speaks." He begins by recapitulating certain alleged modifications, which (as he says) have contributed to alter in part the letter of the original stipulations of the treaty—speaking particularly of the modified government of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. All this we have heard of before in Prince Gortschakoff's despatches; and it has been universally dismissed as so much baseless pretence. He then proceeds to observe that times have very much changed since the Congress of Paris; and considering these changes—we shall see presently what they are—he thought "the conclusion must be drawn that it would be an act of prudent and wise policy to submit the stipulations of 1856, relative to the navigation of the Black Sea, to a revision guided by a unanimous sentiment of equity and concord." He further declares that his august master attaches importance to this revision "in the double interest of the security and of the dignity of his Empire." To this the Turkish Minister replies. He says "he appreciates the spirit of conciliation which has dictated the statement of the plenipotentiary of Russia, and that, animated by the same conciliatory spirit, he will abstain from discussing certain points of that statement on which he differs." But he is ready to join in the examination of a question which equally concerns other great Powers, and which "might otherwise lead to complications which it is in the general interest to prevent." He concludes by asking for a postponement that he may have time to consider Russia's proposal. Then Prussia speaks, promptly and to the purpose; her plenipotentiary is instructed to support the demand of Russia; and he does so "in a spirit of conciliation, of equity, and of peace." Earl Granville concludes the sitting. He must say something more about the perfect freedom of discussion which prevails at the Conference. With a "view to a clear definition of the facts, he thinks it right to remark that the first idea was to hold it at St. Petersburg, and that it was only accepted on condition that the place of meeting should be changed, and that it should be entered upon without foregone conclusion, and with perfect freedom of discussion." We can easily imagine the pride with which this was said, and the solemnity which descended on the Council as the words were uttered. Here ends the first act of the play.

Second Sitting.—The Minister of Turkey says he has examined the proposals of the plenipotentiary of Russia, but before expressing an opinion upon this proposal he would wish that Baron de Brunnow would be so good as to define it. Accordingly the Russian Minister reads what he called a summary; thus commencing, in terms the delicacy of which is very remarkable:—

The statement which I had the honour to place before the Conference at its first sitting affirms that the stipulations relative to the navigation of the Black Sea were suggested in 1856 under the influence of conjunctures entirely different from the present state of affairs. A few words will suffice to establish the contrast between the two periods of which I am witness. In the month of February, 1856, I was called to the Conference of Paris. That was fifteen years ago; it was in the time of the Empire. Count Walewski presided over the labours of the Congress. That Minister is no more. The authority of which he was the organ has fallen. These considerations impose on my language a reserve, the motives for which you will appreciate.

After a few more observations similarly suave and deferential, Baron de Brunnow complains of the interdiction established by the Black Sea clause of the Treaty of 1856; and again we must call attention to the reflections in which the Baron allows himself to indulge:—

Let us examine the effect and scope of this interdiction. It deprives Russia and Turkey alike of the prerogative which they enjoyed of freely exhibiting their military flag in the Black Sea. Now, the territories by which that sea is surrounded form an integral part of the dominions of the two riverian Powers. The liberty of navigation is inherent to the sovereign right of each of the two States. To forbid them that navigation is to encroach upon their independence. Observe, moreover, that Article XI. gives to this interdiction a character which exceeds the bounds of possibility. It says, "the waters and the ports" (of the Black Sea) "are in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war of the Powers possessing its coasts." It must be admitted, the expression "in perpetuity" was not happily chosen. In the order of human affairs, it is in the power of no one to proscribe or to deny the action of time.

Has the reign, of which the memory is connected with the instruments of the Congress of Paris, itself stood the test of time?

This reflection leads me to a conclusion which I do not hesitate to express with perfect frankness.

The moment appears to me to have arrived when sound policy suggests that we should substitute new combinations for those which are no longer in keeping with the actual state of affairs. In fact a situation false from its origin always entails consequences which end sooner or later by producing the seeds of discord and of troubles. The principle of neutralization, proclaimed in 1856, had the essential defect, as I have said, of inflicting a serious injury on the independence of the rights of sovereignty of the riverain Powers. It was a fruitless attempt to introduce into international law an innovation which possessed in itself no chance of duration. Far from consolidating the tranquillity of the Levant, the stipulations of 1856, relative to the navigation of the Black Sea, tended to perpetuate a cause of irritation calculated to wound deeply the national feeling of Russia. I say this without recrimination; I assert it, simply and straightforwardly, because it is true. In the interest, rightly understood, of the maintenance of peace, it is expedient, according to my convictions, to consider the means of putting an end to an abnormal state of affairs, calculated to lead to serious difficulties, if they are not wisely prevented in time.

With this object my instructions direct me to leave to the Ambassador of Turkey, the initiation of the arrangements to be devised by general agreement to replace the stipulations of 1856 relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, with the object of securing the tranquillity of the East, and the balance of power in Europe.

There is no attempt at disguise, not even enough for decency. "France is down; an opportunity of breaking through the restriction of the treaty presents itself; in fact, certain of its stipulations are actually at an end. They are insufferable and we abolish them; according to Turkey the initiation of the arrangement to be devised for replacing them." This is simply a repetition, at the Conference itself, of the language consistently held by Prince Gortschakoff in half-a-dozen several despatches: "Article IX. of the Treaty is abolished; and it is not for us, but for you to suggest a remedy, if it pleases you to do so." Still, in order that there may be no foregone conclusion, Baron de Brunnow "has the honour to submit for revision" the articles in question.

The Turkish Ambassador replies. In admirably dignified language he refrains from answering "criticisms directed against stipulations improperly characterised." And he then goes on to use language which will astonish those who believe, after reading the *Times*, that Turkey liked the Russian proposals rather than otherwise. Never were greater pains taken to establish in the public mind a more thorough misrepresentation.

The Treaty of 1856 is of too recent a date to allow of changes having been produced by the course of time fitted to weaken the reasons for the stipulations relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea, the more so as that Sea is an internal one, removed from the action of European events. Moreover, the application of the stipulations, far from having given rise to difficulties, has contributed hitherto to the maintenance of peace in that part of the East. Hence the Sublime Porte is fully satisfied with these stipulations, which all the Great Powers decided on by general agreement after prolonged discussion. It attaches great value to their maintenance; and, however sincere may be its desire to remove anything which may be a subject of irritation and uneasiness in the relations of friendliness and mutual confidence of two powerful neighbouring States, it cannot but regret that the Imperial Government of Russia should see, in the maintenance of these stipulations, an obstacle to the consolidation of the tranquillity of the East, and a cause of irritation tending to wound deeply the national feeling of Russia.

That surely is language plain enough. And then comes a passage, at which, we imagine, Lord Granville must have winced visibly. Even Mr. Gladstone, who found Mr. Odo Russell's proud and statesman-like rebuke "very satisfactory," can hardly like to read what follows. M. Musurus says:—

Having had the honour to be accredited to her Majesty the Queen for a great number of years, I am in a position to know that England has always agreed in the views of the Sublime Porte as regards the neutralization of the Black Sea. But it is possible that other great Powers, equally friends and allies of the Sublime Porte, and not less interested in the welfare of the Ottoman Empire, may be of a different opinion. Already, in our last sitting, the Plenipotentiary of Germany declared that he was instructed by his Court to support and to recommend to the serious consideration of the other Powers the desire of the Imperial Government of Russia to see the stipulations relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea submitted to a revision which should deprive them of their restrictive character.

It has thus become incumbent on the Sublime Porte to provide for the case of the co-signatory Powers considering it to be in the general interest to agree to the demand of the Imperial Government of Russia. Animated by a conciliatory disposition, and desirous of saving Europe from the complications which might result from a serious dissension between the Powers who signed the Treaty of 1856, the Porte will not hesitate, in this case, to give a proof of its moderation and of its sincere anxiety for the cause of peace.

Accordingly, M. Musurus proceeds to say, if the various Powers represented at the Conference should "think fit to admit the demand of the plenipotentiary of Russia," he is authorised to agree to their decision; provided that some guarantees are established in lieu of those that are cancelled. All that we have here quoted deserves close attention. We ask our readers to regard these passages again, and then say what they think of the assertion that Turkey was quite indifferent to the maintenance of the Treaty as it stood. Lord Granville's observations upon M. Musurus' speech are brief and peculiar. He hastens to declare that he supports the resolution at which the Government of his Majesty the Sultan has definitely arrived. As to the neutralization of the Black Sea [about which M. Musurus had said, so very awkwardly, "I am in a position to know that England has always agreed with the Sublime Porte"—till Prince Gortschakoff began to stir], Lord Granville made the following observations:—

In England, at the time of the treaty, opinions opposed to that arrangement had in fact been pronounced by some political personages. I am not myself of the way of thinking of those who then opposed it. I admit, however, that the objection of the plenipotentiary of Russia to the words "in perpetuity" seems to me to have some force.

"Opinions opposed to that arrangement had been pronounced by some political personages!" This, we suppose, is a polite but significant allusion to Mr. Gladstone and his opinions in 1856. But is not this rather strange matter to introduce into the discussion of substantial treaties? Are such engagements in all cases vitiated if they happen to be opposed at the time by "some political personages"? Surely no wilder doctrine was ever broached; and we had no conception that it could be entertained by any human creature on earth except Mr. Gladstone himself. However, let us see what Lord Granville says further. He says: "The conditions in question seem to the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain to have been reasonable, considering the moment when they were drawn up, at the end of an important war. They have given Turkey the opportunity, during fourteen years, of insuring her independence and security by measures of civil, military, and naval administration." But now Russia desires to be freed from these engagements; and the Queen's Government is ready to concur in the change "on condition that fitting equivalents can be found." The Austrian and Italian Ministers are also prepared to concur in such an alteration of the Treaty, on the same conditions. Apparently, the Prussian Minister does not deem it necessary to say anything. His role is singularly like that of a loaded gun, dumb but portentous, at the side of Baron Brunnow. And so ends the second sitting.

Third Sitting.—The President reminds the plenipotentiaries that after the last sitting they discussed together, in an unofficial and friendly manner, the means of agreeing on an equivalent to be substituted for the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea; and that certain draft articles were agreed upon for discussion. One of these reaffirms "the principle of the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles in time of peace;" another runs as follows:—

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, by virtue of the right of sovereignty which he exercises over the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, reserves to himself, in time of peace the power of opening them by way of temporary exception, in case only that the interests of the security of his Empire should cause him to recognise the necessity of the presence of the vessels of war of the non-riverain Powers.

The Turkish Minister objects to the use of those last words, "the non-riverain Powers;" he wishes to substitute for them "the friendly Powers;" for reasons at once significant and obvious. The riverain Powers are two, Turkey and Russia. Therefore, as the sentence stands, it implies or pre-supposes attack on the part of Russia. M. Musurus says on this point:—

As I had the honour of declaring in the last sitting, the Sublime Porte, which would doubtless have preferred that the stipulations relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea should have been maintained, nevertheless desires sincerely to see removed every subject of uneasiness and irritation in the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood between the two riverain Powers. Now the wording of the draft contains, in my opinion, the same germ of uneasiness and irritation between these two Powers; it is calculated to wound or offend Russia; it represents Turkey as having to maintain an attitude of constant distrust towards that Power; it might be interpreted as placing on record, in a public and solemn instrument, the existence of an antagonism between the co-signatory Powers.

Here is a manifest danger. But none of the plenipotentiaries seem to attach much importance to it. The Prussian representative speaks for maintaining the original language of the article—"non-riverain Powers." So does the Russian Minister, in a long address abounding in expressions of hope that concord may be maintained; the whole speech being like an invitation from the cat to the mouse to observe how soft her foot is. Lord Granville sides with the Russian Minister, saying of M. Musurus's objection, "he would deeply regret to believe it to be well founded: it falls of itself, as soon as the plenipotentiary of Russia, in a spirit of conciliation, agrees equally with the other plenipotentiaries to the Article." M. Musurus replies. He thinks that—

However sincere may be the friendly solicitude of Great Britain for Turkey, there are in policy certain points of view which are only within the competence of the party most directly interested, and it is in fact for the Sublime Porte to consider and to foresee the inconveniences which might result from any germ of mistrust and irritation between it and a neighbouring Power. He would desire to remove from the text of a treaty any distinction between Powers who have alike guaranteed the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire.

Moreover (and here the Turkish Minister indicates what he thinks of our "no-foregone-conclusion triumph") "he does not wish to enter into an examination of the motives for the assent of Russia, and merely takes into consideration the effect which such wording might have on public opinion in different countries." We in England are wiser; we take no such consideration into account. The Turkish Minister ends by declaring that his instructions in this matter are very peremptory, and asks for time to refer to his Court. Some other business was done with reference to the freedom and navigation of the Danube (with which we do not concern ourselves now), and the session ended.

Fourth Sitting.—The Turkish Minister is still awaiting the instructions of his Court.

Fifth Sitting.—This session is remarkable for the introduction of the Duc de Broglie, representing France; who, though hitherto absent, has been made acquainted with the progress of what, with great politeness, he calls the "negotiations," and he then says:—

As regards the principal object of the Conference, the French Government, sharing the feelings expressed by the plenipotentiary of Turkey, would not personally have seen any sufficient reason to modify the stipulations established by the Treaty of 1856, and would have preferred their maintenance. But, at the stage at which affairs have arrived, and from the moment that the new arrangement, agreeable to the Russian Government, is agreed to by that of the Sublime Porte, the party principally interested in the question, the French Government willingly enters into the feeling of conciliation which has dictated it, and gives its assent to all the decisions of the Conference.

The Turkish Minister announces that his Government maintains its objection to the use of the words "non-riverain Powers" in the new Article. The French Minister prefers this wording, seeing that Russia assents to it. The Italian Minister comes forward with a proposal to avoid the difficulty. He suggests that the Article shall be thus worded:—

The principle of the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus such as it has been established by the separate Treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, is maintained with power to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to open the said Straits in time of peace to the fleets of the friendly and allied Powers, in the event that the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, should require it.

M. Musurus immediately accepts this wording, as in conformity with his previous instructions. He proposes merely to replace the word "Treaty" by that of "Convention," the word "fleets" by the words "vessels of war," and to word as follows the concluding phrase of the article:—"In the event that the Sublime Porte should consider it necessary, in order to secure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856,"—all which is additional testimony to the shrewdness displayed by the Ottoman plenipotentiary throughout.

Thereupon everybody agrees: M. Musurus, expressing the gratitude of his Government to the Chevalier Cadorna.

So we end this recital of what happened at the Conference in treating of the Black Sea clauses of the treaty of 1856. It is a very full recital—leaving little for the reader to glean from the protocols themselves. Whether he depends upon its fidelity, or makes a study of the original documents (they are to be had of Messrs. Harrison, of St. Martin's-lane, for 6d.), he can hardly avoid this conclusion. The Conference was a sham; it was merely a committee assembled to ratify a breach of treaty obligation, sturdily insisted upon from first to last by one strong Power with the assistance of another.

PROFESSOR DE MORGAN.

(From the Athenæum.)

The daily papers have already announced that Augustus De Morgan died last Saturday, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, at his residence in Merton Road, Regent's Park. Professor De Morgan's death was not unexpected. More than a year since paralysis inflicted on his vigorous intellect a blow from which it never rallied; and before the appearance of the disease of the kidneys, which was the immediate cause of his dissolution, it was generally known that his earthly days were drawing to a close under circumstances that precluded him from completing more than one unfinished labour. But the departure of the celebrated teacher is not the less a cause of poignant grief to his old associates and many friends. To anticipate such a loss is not to escape the sorrow which results from the removal of a gentle companion and supreme benefactor. He was in every high sense a great man. His intellectual stature and abilities were in harmony with his moral endowments and proportions. He possessed, moreover, graces of nature and charms of manner that would have made him widely beloved and largely influential had he been a man of merely respectable morality, and had he thought less clearly and precisely than the paradoxers whose vagaries he corrected and whose absurdities he exposed. To the outer world his decease means only the withdrawal of a powerful and incessantly laborious mind from the intellectual forces of the nation. But those who knew him in his home, where the most lovable qualities of his nature were seen to the best advantage, and the students who derived knowledge, from his personal instructions, are mourning for the friend whose whole life was an illustration of devotion to truth, and an example of virtue.

Born at Madura, in Southern India, in June, 1806, Augustus De Morgan belonged to a family several of whose members distinguished themselves in military service. His grandfather was an officer in the Indian army. So also was his father, Colonel De Morgan, who died at sea off the Cape on his homeward passage from the East, on November 27, 1816. On the maternal side the mathematician was no less honourably descended, his mother being Elizabeth, daughter of James Dodson, of the Custom House, and granddaughter of James Dodson, F.R.S., who died November 23, 1757, after filling for many years the post of Master in the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital. The Professor's descent from this scientific ancestor, whose "Antilogarithmic Canon" is a fact of mathematical literature, is worthy of notice, since De Morgan regarded himself as indebted to his great-grandfather for the particular mental faculty which rendered him chiefly famous. Sent in early childhood from Southern India to England, Augustus received his preliminary education in two or three grammar schools of the Western counties, and went to Cambridge at so early an age that he had not completed his twenty-first year when he gained the fourth place in the mathematical tripos of 1827—the three higher wranglers of the list being Goodson, Turner, and Cleasby—and took his B.A. degree. The youthful wrangler, whose high place in the tripos yet failed to declare the exceptional aptitude of his mind for mathematical study, would under ordinary circumstances have secured the dignity and material advantages of a college fellowship, and have found a field of congenial labour within the walls of his University. But Augustus De Morgan's circumstances were exceptional, in that he had a nicely-scrupulous conscience, and an intellect that forbade him to subscribe the customary tests. Neither then nor at any subsequent period of his life did he find himself so perfectly in accordance with the views of any nonconforming body, or so completely outside the lines of Anglican doctrine, as to think himself bound to withdraw from the Church in which he was educated. In his later years he used to term himself, with characteristic pleasantry, a "Christian unattached"; and the considerations which caused him to describe thus negatively his religious position towards the close of his career, were so far operative on his intellect and conscience in early manhood that he forbore to secure a High Wrangler's ordinary share of collegiate preferment by formal and insincere subscription. In the preface to a treatise on spiritual manifestations, entitled "From Matter to Spirit," written in 1863—a Preface so quaintly characteristic of his intellectual subtlety, and so agreeably illustrative of his consistent care for fairness in argument that we commend it to the attention of those who have not already perused it—he observed: "What is belief? A state of the mind. What is it often taken to be? An act of the mind. The imperative future tense—I will believe, thou shalt believe, &c., which has no existence except in the grammar-book, represents a futile attempt which people make upon themselves and upon others. . . . The attempt to induce others to will a belief or an unbelief is exceedingly common among all sides of all questions. There is no arguing against it; for it is a lurking attempt, unsuspected by those who make it." This view taken of the case of others in his ripe age was the view that he took of his own case on the threshold of manhood. He could not tamper with his own integrity by doing anything to induce himself to will a belief; and without making any boastful complaint at the time, or even in subsequent years calling attention to his honest action, he withdrew from the University in which he would doubtless have become a power, had his conscience been something less nice, or his principles a little more elastic. If the University lost somewhat in internal health and vigour from his early retirement from Trinity, she can scarcely be said to have thereby missed much in honour with the outer world; for the fruitful labours and continual industry in which the mathematician was stimulated by his want of academic emoluments, have redounded scarcely more to the worker's fame than to the glory of Cambridge.

On moving to London, he entered Lincoln's Inn, with the design of qualifying himself to practise at the Bar; but this purpose he relinquished soon after mastering the rudiments of legal study, which had few attractions for his philosophic mind, and ascertaining that the lower and most serviceable arts of advocacy were strongly distasteful to his genius. Singularly qualified by nature to expose the fallacies and tricks of forensic argumentation, he would never have succeeded in using artifices which he despised; and he did well to select a more appropriate field for the exercise of his abilities. Moreover, domestic circumstances gave a new direction to his mental energies. By his marriage with Miss Sophia Elizabeth Frend, the daughter of William Frend, M.A., of Jesus College, one of the heterodox notabilities of Cambridge, he associated himself closely with a man whose professional experiences opened to the young mathematician a new sphere of labour. A mathematical writer of great merit, a liberal politician who counted Horne Tooke amongst his friends, and the judicious counsellor, whose seasonable advice induced Sir Francis Burdett on his liberation from the Tower to decline the demonstrative proposals of the Westminster Committee, Mr. William Frend was the actuary of the Rock Life Assurance Office. His father-in-law's influence determined Augustus De Morgan to turn his mathematical acquirements to account in the service of the London insurance companies: and the future author of the "Essay on Probabilities" soon became the first authority in a difficult department of commercial science. He raised the actuary's vocation to the dignity of a profession, and throughout his busy life, almost to the moment of the failure of his powers, he was the confidential adviser of several of our principal associations for insurance of lives. At the same time he found fitting employment in University College, or—to speak of it by its original title—the London University, where he became Professor of Mathematics in the year 1828. This office he held till 1866, with the exception of the five years from 1831 to 1836, during which the chair was filled by Professor White, on whose death Mr. De Morgan again accepted the Professorship. The circumstances which at length induced him to break off his connection with the learned body whose reputation he had been chiefly instrumental in maintaining amongst the students of London, are necessarily so well remembered that we should scarcely allude to them, had it not been represented that the Professor was moved to resign his chair by sympathy with an aggrieved friend rather than by considerations of principle. This view of Mr. De Morgan's conduct appears to us to be erroneous. That he was a man to resent warmly an injustice done to any of his friends, it is needless to say; but we are sure that he was actuated by other motives than those of private pique and generous indignation. When the Council of University College declined to avail themselves of the services of a gentleman, whom it appeared that they would gladly have made one of their professors had it not been for his religious opinions, Mr. De Morgan conceived that the governors of the institution had failed in the faithful discharge of their trust, and surrendered the grand fundamental principle on which the college was founded. Taking this view of the case, Professor De Morgan felt that his mission in connection with the college, which he had so largely benefited, was at an end. When it had ceased to represent a cause especially dear to him, he felt that his labours in the college could no longer further the objects which he had chiefly had at heart in discharging very arduous duties. Of the efficiency of those labours it is enough to say that Sylvester, Todhunter, Routh, and Clifton, are names on the brilliant roll of mathematicians who received their training from Mr. De Morgan.

Professorial work, and the demands upon his time and energies made by the clients who consulted him as an actuary, were but the smaller part of the labour of Professor De Morgan's life. He never ceased to be a student and writer so long as he had power to acquire new facts and nerve to guide a thoughtful pen. There is no need to enumerate his separate works on science, and his numerous contributions to the literature of learned societies. The excellence of his mathematical writings is known to all who can appreciate their learning and philosophic method. Next to his Arithmetic, which though less popular than other and inferior books, has become a widely-accepted manual for use in schools, his "Differential and Integral Calculus" is the most generally known of his scientific publications. But no estimate can be made of the variety and value of his contributions to mathematical literature, if his papers in the "Transactions" of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and the Astronomical Society are omitted from the survey. He was moreover a mathematician who could see the failings of his favourite pursuit, and excel in the demonstration of a science too generally neglected by the mathematical student. His "Formal Logic" is alike remarkable for originality and acuteness. If he reproved the logicians for their contemptuous neglect of mathematics, he was not less earnest in urging mathematicians to read logic. And whilst prosecuting his original investigations and perfecting his series of greater works, without ever neglecting his professorial duties or the interests of those who consulted him as an actuary, he found time to be an habitual contributor to various literary journals and scientific publications. If they were gathered together, the articles which he contributed anonymously or in epistolary forms to periodicals and encyclopædias would be found to be such a mass of literary achievement as seldom comes from the pen of a man whose sole business is to write for journals. His contributions to Knight's "Penny Cyclopædia" are a considerable proportion of the entire work. To the *Athenæum* it is a matter of notoriety that he was through many years an habitual contributor, and it is with equal pride and gratitude that we render acknowledgment of the value of his co-operation. Having associated himself with the *Athenæum* in 1840, he gave its readers during the next ten years a large number of articles on the subjects falling within his favourite fields of inquiry and speculation. Between 1866 and the date when his health gave way so that he could no longer work, there was scarcely a single number of our paper in which his hand had no part. "The Budget of Paradoxes" and the "Supplement" to the Budget appeared in our columns at intervals during 1863 and the four succeeding years. It was the writer's intention to complete his humorous exhibition of paradoxists with another series of papers that should hold up to kindly ridicule the orthodox sciolists, or paradoxers on behalf of orthodoxy, just as the published papers had made fun out of the crotchets and wild notions of heterodox paradoxers. For this end, he had made collections, which, we fear, were not so far digested that their publication would be now desirable.

A very inadequate notion of Mr. De Morgan will be formed by those who look only at his works of various and profound learning. From them it may be seen or inferred that he was a reader whose intellect relished every kind of intellectual food and exercise, and a thinker whose subtlety was only surpassed by his originality. They abound also with proof that he overflowed with humour. But familiar associates alone can render justice to the versatility of his powers, the delightful buoyancy of spirits, and the sweetness of his disposition. Knowing many subjects thoroughly, there was scarcely one about which he did not know much. He delighted in music, and was on one instrument a performer of considerable proficiency. He passed for diversion's sake from one arduous study to another; but though he found pastime in intellectual effort that would exhaust ordinary students, he did not disdain literature that pedants are apt to contemn as frivolous. He was an habitual and eager reader of novels, especially humorous novels. Give him a line or two out of "Pickwick" or "Oliver Twist" and he would repeat by heart, and with the heartiest zest, the page following the quotation. There were times when, in the absence of a good novel, he could enjoy a bad one. If he was severe on the presumption of ignorance, and very severe on the insolence of knowledge, he was never deficient in considerateness to diffidence and commonplace dulness. The paradoxers whom he infuriated by his banter, were comically at fault when they accused him of malignity. He was the kindliest as well as the most learned of men—charitable to opponents and benignant to every one who approached him: even in his gayest and lightest moods never forgetting the claims that weakness has on strength. Standing by his grave, his friends may find comfort in reflecting that he was not more wise and keen than tender and true.

THE SKELETON'S CAVE.

(From "Stories Re-Told" in the Sydney Mail.)

One pleasant summer morning a party of three persons set out from a French settlement in the western region of the United States, to visit a remarkable cavern in its vicinity. They had already proceeded for the distance of about three miles through the tall original forest, along a path so rarely trodden that it required all their attention to keep the track. They now perceived through the trees the sunshine at a distance, and as they drew nearer they saw that it came down into a kind of natural opening at the foot of a steep precipice. At every step the vast wall seemed to rise higher and higher; its seams, and fissures, and inequalities, became more and more distinct; and far up, nearly midway from the bottom, appeared a dark opening, under an impending crag. The precipice seemed between two and three hundred feet in height, and quite perpendicular. At its base, the earth for several rods around was heaped with loose fragments of rock, which had evidently been detached from the principal mass, and shivered to pieces in the fall. A few trees, among which were the black walnut and the slippery elm, and here and there an oak, grew scattered among the rocks, and attested by their dwarfish stature the ungrateful soil in which they had taken root. But the wild grape vines which trailed along the ground, and sent out their branches to overrun the trees around them, showed by their immense size how much they delighted in the warmth of the rocks and the sunshine. The clematis also here and there had wound its strong rings around and round the trunks and the boughs till they died in its embrace, and then clothed the leafless branches in a thick drapery of its own foliage. Into this open space the party at length emerged from the forest.

"Yonder is the Skeleton's Cave," said one of them, who stood a little in front of the rest. As he spoke he raised his arm, and pointed to the dark opening in the precipice already mentioned.

The speaker was an aged man, of spare figure, and a mild, subdued expression of countenance. Whoever looked at his thin grey hairs, his stooping form, and the emaciated hand which he extended, might have taken him for one who had passed the Scripture limit of three score years and ten; but a glance at his clear and bright hazel eye would have induced the observer to set him down at some five years younger. A broad-brimmed planetto hat shaded his venerable features from the sun, and his black gown and rosary denoted him to be an ecclesiastic of the Romish faith.

The two persons whom he addressed were much younger. One of them was in the prime of manhood and personal strength, rather tall, and of a vigorous make. He wore a hunting-cap, from the lower edge of which curled a profusion of strong dark hair, rather too long for the usual mode in the Atlantic States, shading a fresh-coloured countenance lighted by a pair of full black eyes, the expression of which was compounded of boldness and good-humour. His dress was a blue frock-coat trimmed with yellow fringe, and bound by a sash at the waist, deer-skin pantaloons, and deer-skin mocassins. He carried a short rifle on his left shoulder, and wore on his left side a leathern bag of rather ample dimensions, and on his right a powder-flask. It was evident that he was either a hunter by occupation, or at least one who made hunting his principal amusement; and there was something in his air and the neatness of his garb and equipments that bespoke the latter.

On the arm of this person leaned the third individual of the party, a young woman apparently about nineteen or twenty years of age, slender and graceful as a youthful student of the classic poets might imagine a wood-nymph. She was plainly attired in a straw hat and a dress of russet-colour, fitted for a ramble through that wild forest. The faces of her two companions were decidedly French in their physiognomy; hers was as decidedly Anglo-American.

Notwithstanding this difference of national physiognomy, there was nothing peculiar in her accent as she answered the old man who had just spoken.

"I see the mouth of the cave; but how are we to reach it, Father Ambrose? I perceive no way of getting to it without wings, either from the bottom or the top of the precipice."

"Look a few rods to the right, Emily. Do you see that pile of broken rocks reaching up to the middle of the precipice, looking as if a huge column of that mighty wall had been shivered into a pyramid of fragments? Our path lies that way."

"I see it, father," returned the fair questioner; "but when we arrive at the top, it appears to me we shall be no nearer the cave than we now are."

"From the top of that pile you may perceive a horizontal seam in the precipice extending to the mouth of the cave. Along that line, though you cannot discern it from the place where we stand, is a safe and broad footing, leading to our place of destination. Do you see, Le Maire," continued Father Ambrose, addressing himself to his other companion, "do you see that eagle sitting so composedly on a bough of that leafless tree, which seems a mere shrub on the brow of the precipice directly over the cavern? Nay, never lift your rifle, my good friend; the bird is beyond your reach, and you will only waste your powder. The superfluous rains which fall on the highlands beyond are collected in the hollow over which hangs the tree I showed you, and pour down the face of the rock directly over the entrance to the cave. Generally, you will see the bed of that hollow perfectly dry, as it is at present, but during a violent shower, or after several days' rain, there descends from that spot a sheet of water, white as snow, deafening with its noise the quiet solitudes around us, and rivalling in beauty some of the cascades that tumble from the cliffs of the Alps. But let us proceed."

The old man led the party to the pile of rocks which he had pointed out to their notice, and began to ascend from one huge block to another with an agility scarcely impaired by age. They could now perceive that human steps had trodden that rough path before them; in some places the ancient moss was effaced from the stones, and in others their surfaces had been worn smooth. Emily was about to follow her venerable conductor, when Le Maire offered to assist her.

"Nay, uncle," said she, "I know you are the politest of men, but I think your rifle will give you trouble enough. I have often heard you call it your wife; so I beg you will wait on Madame Le Maire, and leave me to make the best of my way by myself. I am not now to take my first lesson in climbing rocks, as you well know."

"Well, if this rifle be my spouse," rejoined the hunter, "I will say that it is not every wife who has so devoted a husband, nor every husband who is fortunate enough to possess so true a wife. She has another good quality—she never speaks but when she is bid, and then always to the point. I only wish for your sake, since I am not permitted to assist you, that Henry Danville were here. I think we should see the wildness of the paces that carry you so lightly over these rocks a little chastised, while the young gentleman tenderly and respectfully handed you up this rude staircase, too rude for such delicate feet. Ah, I beg pardon, I forgot that you had quarrelled. Well, it is only a lover's quarrel, and the reconciliation will be the happier for being delayed so long. Henry is a worthy lad and an excellent marksman."

The ecclesiastic was the first of the party who arrived at the summit. He pointed out to his companions the peculiarities of the scenery; he expatiated on the flowery beauty of those unshorn lawns, and on the lofty growth, and the magnificence and variety of foliage which distinguish the American forests, so much the admiration of those who have seen only the groves of Europe.

As they proceeded, the great height at which they stood, and the steepness of the rocky wall above and below them, made Emily often tremble and grow pale as she looked down. A few rods brought the party to a turn in the rock, where the path was narrower than elsewhere, and precisely in the angle a portion of the terrace on which they walked had fallen, leaving a chasm of about two feet in width, through which their distance from the base was fearfully apparent. Le Maire had already passed it, but Emily, when she arrived at the spot, shrank back and leaned against the rock.

"I fear I shall not be able to cross this chasm," said she, in a tone of alarm. "My poor head grows giddy from a single look at it."

"Le Maire will assist you, my child," said the old man, who walked behind her.

"With the greatest pleasure in life," answered Le Maire; "though I confess I little expected that the daughter of a clear-headed Yankee would complain of being giddy in any situation. But this comes of having a French mother, I suppose. Let me provide a convenient station for Madame Le Maire, as you call her, and I will help you over." He then placed his rifle against the rock, where the path immediately beyond him grew wider, and advancing to the edge of the chasm, held forth both hands to Emily, taking hold of her arms near the elbow. In doing this he perceived that she trembled.

"You are as safe here as when you were in the woods below," said Le Maire, "if you would but think so. Step forward now, firmly, and look neither to the right nor left."

She took the step, but at that moment the strange inclination which we sometimes feel when standing on a dizzy height, to cast ourselves to the ground, came powerfully over her, and she leaned involuntarily and heavily towards the verge of the precipice.

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Maire was instantly aware of the movement, and bracing himself firmly, strove with all his might to counteract it. Had his grasp been less steady, or his self-possession less perfect, they would both inevitably have been precipitated from where they stood; but Le Maire was familiar with all the perilous situations of the wilderness, and the presence of mind he had learned in such a school did not now desert him. His countenance bore witness to the intense exertion he was making; it was flushed, and his muscles were working powerfully; his lips were closely compressed; the veins on his brow swelled, and his arms quivered with the strong tension given to their sinews. For an instant the fate of the two seemed in suspense, but the strength of the hunter prevailed, and he placed the damsel beside him on the rock, fainting, and pallid as a corpse.

"God be praised," said the priest, drawing heavily the breath which he had involuntarily held during the fearful moment, while he had watched the scene, unable to render the least assistance.

Some moments of repose were necessary before Emily was sufficiently recovered from her agitation to be able to proceed. The tears filled her eyes as she briefly but warmly thanked Le Maire for his generous exertions to save her, and begged his pardon for the foolish and awkward timidity, as she termed it, which had put his life as well as her own in such extreme peril.

"I confess," answered he, good-naturedly, "that had you been of as solid a composition as some ladies with whom I have the honour of an acquaintance, Madame Le Maire here would most certainly have been a widow. I understood my own strength, however," added he, for on this point he was somewhat vain, "and if I had not, I should still have been willing to risk something rather than to lose you. But I will take care, Emily, that you do not lead me into another scrape of the kind. When we return, I shall, by your leave, take you in my arms and carry you over the chasm, and you may shut your eyes while I do it, if you please."

They now again set out, and in a few moments arrived at the mouth of the cavern they had come to visit. A projecting mass of rock impended over it, so low as not to allow in front an entrance to a person standing upright, but on each side it receded upwards in such a manner as to leave two high narrow openings, giving it the appearance of being suspended from the cavern roof. Beneath it, the floor, which was a continuation of the terrace leading to the spot, was covered in places to a considerable depth with soil, formed by the disintegration of the neighbouring rocks, and traversed by several fissures nearly filled with earth. As they entered by one of the narrow side openings, Emily looked up to the crag with a slight shudder. "If it should fall!" thought she to herself; but a feeling of shame at the fear she had lately manifested restrained her from uttering the thought.

Le Maire produced from his hunting bag a roll of tinder, and lighting it with a spark from his rifle, kindled in a few moments a large pitch-pine torch. The circumstance which first struck the attention of the party was the profound and solemn stillness of the place. As the three went forward they passed through a heap of dry leaves lightly piled, which the winds of the last autumn had blown into the cave from the summit of the surrounding forest, and the rustling made by their own steps sounded strangely loud amid that death-like silence. A spacious cavern appeared to their sight, the roof of which near the entrance was low, but several paces beyond it rose to a great height, where the smoke of the torch ascending, mingled with the darkness, but the flame did not reveal the face of the vault.

They soon came to where, as Father Ambrose informed them, the cave divided into two branches. "That on the left," said he, "soon becomes a low and narrow passage among the rocks; this on the right leads to a large chamber, in which lie the bones from which the cavern takes its name."

He now took the torch from the hand of Le Maire, and turning to the right guided his companions to a lofty and wide apartment of the cave, in one corner of which he showed them a human skeleton lying extended on the rocky floor. Some decayed fragments, apparently of the skin of animals, lay under it in places, and one small remnant passed over the thighs, but the bones, though they had acquired from the atmosphere of the cave a greenish yellow hue, were seemingly unmouldered. They still retained their original relative position, and appeared as never disturbed since the sleep of death came over the frame to which they once belonged. Emily gazed on the spectacle with that natural horror which the remains of the dead inspire. Even Le Maire, with all his vivacity and garrulity, was silent for a moment.

"Is anything known of the manner in which this poor wretch came to this end?" he at length inquired.

"Nothing. The name of Skeleton's Cave was given to this place by the aborigines; but I believe they have no tradition concerning these remains. If you look at the right leg you will perceive that the bone is fractured. It is most likely the man was wounded on these very cliffs either by accident or by some enemy, and that he crawled to this retreat, where he perished from want of attendance and from famine."

"What a death!" murmured Emily.

The ecclesiastic then directed their attention to another part of the same chamber, where he said it was formerly not uncommon for persons benighted in these parts, particularly hunters, to pass the night. "You perceive," added he, "that this spot is higher than the rest of the cavern, and drier also; and indeed no part of the cavern is much subject to moisture. A bed of leaves on this rock, with a good blanket, is no bad accommodation for a night's rest, as I can assure you, having once made the experiment myself many years since, when I came hither from Europe. Ah, what have we here? coals, brands, splinters of pitch-pine! The cave must have been occupied very lately for the purpose I mentioned, and by people too who, I dare say, from the preparations they seem to have made, passed the night very comfortably."

"I dare say they did so, though they had an ugly bed-fellow yonder," answered Le Maire; "but I hope you do not think of following their example. As you have shown us, I presume, the principal curiosities of the cave, I take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of getting as fast as we can out of this melancholy place, which has already put me out of spirits."

The good priest, though by no means participating in Le Maire's haste to be gone, mildly yielded to his entreaties, particularly as they were seconded by Emily, and they accordingly prepared to return. On reaching the mouth of the cave, they were struck with the change in the aspect of the heavens. Dark heavy clouds, the round summits of which were seen one beyond the other, were rapidly rising in the west; and through the greyish blue haze which suffused the sky before them, the sun appeared already shorn of his beams. A sound was heard afar, of mighty winds contending with the forest, and the thunder rolled at a distance.

"We must stay at least until the storm is over," said Father Ambrose; "it would be upon us before we could descend these cliffs. Let us watch it from where we stand above the tops of these old woods; I can promise you it will be a magnificent spectacle."

Emily, though she would gladly have left the cave, could say nothing against the propriety of this advice; and even Le Maire, notwithstanding that he declared he had rather see a well-loaded table at that moment than all the storms that ever blew, preferred remaining to the manifest inconvenience of attempting a descent. In a few moments the dark array of clouds swept over the face of the sun, and a tumult in the woods announced the coming of the blast. The summits of the forest waved and stooped before it, like a field of young flax in the summer breeze—another and fiercer gust descended—another and stronger convulsion of the forest ensued. The trees rocked backward and forward, leaned and rose, and tossed and swung their branches in every direction, and the whirling air above them was filled with their leafy spoils. The roar was tremendous—the noise of the ocean in a tempest is not louder—it seemed as if that innumerable multitude of giants of the wood raised a universal voice of wailing under the fury that smote and tormented them. At length the rain began to fall, first in large and rare drops, and then the thunder burst over head, and the waters of the firmament poured down in torrents, and the blast that howled in the woods fled before them as if from an element that it feared. The trees again stood erect, and nothing was heard but the rain beating heavily on the immense canopy of leaves around, and the occasional crashings of the thunder, accompanied by flashes of lightning that threw a vivid light upon the walls of the cavern. The priest and his companions stood contemplating this scene in silence, when a rushing of water close at hand was heard. Father Ambrose showed the others where a stream, formed from the rains collected on the highlands above, descended on the crag that overhung the mouth of the cavern, and shooting clear of the rocks on which they stood, fell in spray to the broken fragments at the base of the precipice.

A gust of wind drove the rain into the opening where they stood, and obliged them to retire farther within. The priest suggested that they should take this opportunity to examine that part of the cave which in going to the skeleton's chamber they had passed on their left, observing, however, that he believed it was no otherwise remarkable than for its narrowness and its length. Le Maire and Emily assented, and the former taking up the torch which he had stuck in the ground, they went back into the interior. They had just reached the spot where the two passages diverged from each other, when a hideous and intense glare of light filled the cavern, showing for an instant the walls, the roof, the floor, and every crag and recess, with the distinctness of the broadest sunshine. A frightful crash accompanied it, consisting of several sharp and deafening explosions, as if the very heart of the mountain were rent assunder by the lightning, and immediately after a body of immense weight seem to fall at their very feet with a heavy sound, and a shock that caused the place where they stood to tremble as if shaken by an earthquake. A strong blast of air rushed past them, and a suffocating odour filled the cavern.

Father Ambrose had fallen upon his knees in mental prayer, at the explosion; but the blast from the mouth of the cavern threw him to the earth. He raised himself, however, immediately, and found himself in utter silence and darkness, save that a livid image of that insufferable glare floated yet before his eyeballs. He called first upon Emily, who did not answer, then upon Le Maire, who replied from the ground a few paces nearer the entrance of the cave. He also had been thrown prostrate, and the torch he carried was extinguished. It was but the work of an instant to kindle it again, and they then discovered Emily extended near them in a swoon.

"Let us bear her to the mouth of the cavern," said Le Maire; "the *fresh air from without* will revive her." He took her in his arms, but on arriving at the spot he placed her suddenly on the ground, and raising both hands, exclaimed with an accent of despair, "The rock is fallen! the entrance is closed!"

It was but too evident—Father Ambrose needed but a single look to convince him of its truth—the huge rock which impended over the entrance had been loosened by the thunderbolt, and had fallen upon the floor of the cave, closing all return to the outer world.

Before inquiring further into the extent of the disaster, an office of humanity was to be performed. Emily was yet lying on the floor of the cave in a swoon, and the old man, stooping down and placing her head in his lap, began to use the ordinary means of recovery, and called on Le Maire to assist him. The hunter, after being spoken to several times, started from his gloomy reverie, and kneeling down by the side of the priest, aided him in chafing her temples and hands, and fanned her cheeks with his cap until consciousness was restored, when the priest communicated the terrible intelligence of what had happened.

Presence of mind and fortitude do not always dwell together. Those who are most easily overcome by the appearance of danger often support the calamity after it has fallen with the most composure. Le Maire had presence of mind, but he had not learned to submit with patience to irremediable misfortune; Emily could not command her nerves in sudden peril, but she could suffer with a firmness which left her mind at liberty to employ its resources. The very disaster which had happened seemed to inspire both her mind and her frame with new strength. The vague apprehensions which had haunted her were now reduced to certainty; she saw the extent of the calamity, and felt the duties it imposed. She rose from the ground without aid and with a composed countenance, and began to confer with Father Ambrose on the probabilities and means of escape from their present situation.

In the meantime Le Maire, who had left them as soon as Emily came to herself, was eagerly employed in examining the entrance where the rock had fallen. On one side it lay close against the wall of the cavern; on the other was an opening of about a hand's breadth, which appeared, so far as he could distinguish, to communicate with the outer atmosphere. He looked above, but there the low roof, which met the wavering flame of his torch, showed a collection of large blocks firmly wedged together; he cast his eyes downwards, but there the lower edge of the vast mass which had fallen lay embedded in the soil; he placed his shoulder against it and exerted his utmost strength to discover if it were moveable, but it yielded no more than the rock on which it rested.

"It is all over with us," said he at length, dashing to the ground the torch which the priest, approaching, prudently took up before it was extinguished; "it is all over with us; and we must perish in this horrid place like wild beasts in a trap. There is no opening, no possible way for escape, and not a soul on the wide earth knows where we are, or what is our situation." Then turning fiercely to the priest, and losing his habitual respect for his person and office in the bitterness of his despair, he said, "This is all your doing—it was you who decoyed us hither to lay our bones beside those of that savage yonder."

"My son," said the old man.

"Call me not son—this is no time for cant. You take my life, and when I reproach you you give me fine words."

"Say not that I take your life," said Father Ambrose mildly, without otherwise noticing his reproaches; "There is no reason as yet to suppose our case hopeless. Though we informed no person of the place to which we were going, it does not follow that we shall not be missed, or that no inquiry will be made for us. With to-morrow morning the whole settlement will doubtless be out to search for us, and as it is probable that some of them will pass this way, we may make ourselves heard by them from the mouth of the cavern. Besides, as Emily has just suggested, it is not impossible that the cave may have some other outlet, and that the part we were about to examine may afford a passage to the daylight."

Le Maire caught eagerly at the hope thus presented. "I beg your pardon, father," said he, "I was hasty—I was furious—but it is terrible, you will allow, to be shut up in this sepulchre, with the stone rolled up to its mouth, and left to die. It is no light trial of patience merely to pass the night here, particularly," said he with a smile, "when you know that dinner is waiting for you at home. Well, if the cave is to be explored, let us set about it immediately; if there is any way of getting out, let us discover it as soon as possible."

They again went to the passage which diverged from the path leading to the skeleton's chamber. It was a low irregular passage, sometimes so narrow that they were obliged to walk one behind the other, and sometimes wide enough to permit them to walk abreast. After proceeding a few roods it became so low that they were obliged to stoop.

"Remain here," said Le Maire, "and give me the torch. If there be any way of reaching daylight by this part of the cavern, I will give an account of it in due time."

Father Ambrose and Emily then seated themselves on a low bench of stone in the side of the cavern, while he went forward. The gleam of his torch appearing and disappearing showed the windings of the passage he was treading, and sometimes the sound of measured steps on the rock announced that he was walking upright, and sometimes a confused and struggling noise denoted that he was making his way on his elbows and knees. At length the sound was heard no longer, and the gloom of the torch ceased altogether to be descried in the passage.

"Father Ambrose!" said Emily, after a long interval. These words, though in the lowest key of her voice, were uttered in such a tone of awe, and sounded moreover, with such unnatural distinctness in the midst of that perfect stillness, that the good father started.

"What would you, my daughter?"

"This darkness and this silence are frightful, and I spoke that you might re-assure me by the sound of your voice. My uncle is long in returning."

"The passage is a long and intricate one."

"But is there no danger? I have heard of death-damps in pits and deep caverns, by the mere breathing of which a man dies silently and without a struggle. If my poor uncle should never return!"

"Let us not afflict ourselves with supposable evils, while real calamity is impending over us. The cavern has been explored to a considerable distance without any such consequence as you mention to those who undertook it."

"God grant that he may discover a passage out of the cave! But I am afraid of the effect of a disappointment, he is so impatient—so impetuous."

"God grant us all grace to submit to his good pleasure," rejoined the priest; "but I think I hear him on the return. Listen, my child, you can distinguish sounds inaudible to my dull ears."

Emily listened, but in vain. At length, after another long interval, a sound of steps was heard, seemingly at a vast distance. In a little while a faint light showed itself in the passage, and after some minutes Le Maire appeared, panting with exertion, his face covered with perspiration, and his clothes soiled with the dust and slime of the rocks. He was about to throw himself on the rocky seat beside them without speaking.

"I fear your search has been unsuccessful," said Father Ambrose.

"There is no outlet in that quarter," rejoined Le Maire sullenly. "I have explored every winding and every cranny of the passage, and have been brought up at last, in every instance, against the solid rock."

"There is no alternative, then," said the ecclesiastic, "but to make ourselves as tranquil and comfortable as we can for the night. I shall have the honour of installing you in my old bedchamber, where, if you sleep as soundly as I did once, you will acknowledge to-morrow morning that you might have passed a worse night. It is true, Emily, that one corner of it is occupied by an ill-looking inmate, but I can promise you from my own experience that he will do you no harm. So let us adjourn to the skeleton's chamber, and leave to Providence the events of the morrow."

To the skeleton's chamber they went accordingly, taking the precaution to remove thither a quantity of the dry leaves which lay heaped not far from the mouth of the cave, to form couches for their night's repose. A log of wood of considerable size was found in this part of the cavern, apparently left there by those who had lately occupied it for the night; and on collecting the brands and bits of wood which lay scattered about they found themselves in possession of a respectable stock of fuel. A fire was kindled, and the warmth, the light, the crackling brands, and the ever-moving flames, with the dancing shadows they threw on the walls, and the waving trains of smoke that mounted like winged serpents to the roof and glided away to the larger and loftier apartment of the cave, gave to that recess, lately so still, dark, and damp, a kind of wild cheerfulness and animation, which, under other circumstances, could not have failed to raise the spirits of the party. They placed themselves around that rude hearth, Emily taking care to turn her back to the corner where lay the skeleton. Father Ambrose had been educated in Europe; he had seen much of men and manners, and he now exerted himself to entertain his companions by the narrative of what had fallen under his observation in that ancient abode of civilised man. He was successful, and the little circle forgot for a while in the charm of his conversation their misfortune and their danger. Even Le Maire was enticed into relating one or two of his hunting exploits, and Emily suffered a few of the arch sallies that distinguished her in more cheerful moments to escape her. At length Le Maire's hunting watch pointed to the hour of ten, and the good priest counselled them to seek repose. He gave them his blessing, recommending them to the great Preserver of men; and then laying themselves down on their beds of leaves, they endeavoured to compose themselves to rest.

(*To be continued.*)

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Thoroughbred Saddle Horse.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
TURK, a brown gelding, 5 years old, by Cotherstone, from Medora, by Cock Robin—Cotherstone, by Cheddah (imported) from Flirt, &c., &c. Turk is a thoroughly-made saddle horse.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. William Delaney to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
21 head of useful young horses, nearly all broken in, suitable for 'bus, carriage, saddle, and light harness purposes.

Important Sale of Horses, Vehicles, and Saddlery.

THIS DAY.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards (late Dawson's), at 11.30 o'clock,
Horses, broken to saddle and harness
Horses, broken to saddle
Saddlery, new and second-hand.

Important Sale of Horses, THIS DAY.

BROWN and JONES are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11.30, THIS DAY,
Horses, broken to saddle and harness
Ditto, broken to saddle only
Ditto, for heavy draught purposes.
Also,
New and second-hand vehicles, harness, &c.

Country Horses.

BROWN and JONES are instructed by Hugh Dunlop, Esq., to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11.30, at their Pitt-street Yards,
11 thoroughly useful, well-bred, and conditioned horses, broken to saddle and harness.

Fat Wethers and Fat Ewes.

At New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 9.30 o'clock sharp,
500 very prime fat wethers
500 ditto ditto ditto ewes.

Fat Wethers.

At New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 9.30,
600 prime full-fleeced wethers.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at Messrs. Brown and Jones's Pitt-street Yards,
20 prime fat lambs, from G. T. Loder, Esq.
20 ditto ditto, from James Marsden, Esq.
20 ditto ditto, from James Williams, Esq.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Morrice, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 25th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
100 very prime fat bullocks, paddock fed.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 25th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
220 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. A. and W. Busby to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 25th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1500 prime fat wethers, per train, from Wallerawang.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
50 head prime cattle.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Oakes, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. Arndell, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 25th May, at half-past 11 o'clock,
70 head prime heifers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. Arndell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 25th May, at 4 o'clock,
70 head prime bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by the Hon. S. D. Gordon to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 25th May, at 4 o'clock,
600 prime fat sheep.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS will sell, this day, Dog & Duck, Milch cows, springers, cows.

Weekly Stock Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, and dry cattle.
At 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, from Berrima and Sutton Forest
Forty (40) ditto lambs, from R. Vicary, Esq., Bringelly
One hundred (100) corn-fed porkers, from Picton, Camden, and Oaks.

Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, springers, dry cows
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers
70 prime fat pigs, from Illawarra, Kiama, Shoalhaven
30 store pigs
100 fat sheep.

THIS DAY, May 25, at 11 a.m.
At the Bank Auction Rooms.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction,
Pianofortes (various makers), bedsteads and bedding, several articles of elegant and useful furniture, engravings and chromos, books, fancy goods, elegant drawing-room suite, hollowware, crockery, ornaments, and sundries. Terms, cash. No reserve.

Brushware. Brushware. Brushware.

At the Bank Auction Rooms.
TO-MORROW, at 11 prompt.

HENRY MOON is instructed to by auction, as above,
19 cases brushware, comprising every description of the article in daily use.
*** Particulars in issue of day of sale.

FRIDAY, 26th May.

At BADMINTON HOUSE,
Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, &c.

Full particulars in next issue.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, as above, on FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the elegant household furniture and effects.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Under Bill of Sale.

At the Auction Rooms (east side), Pitt and Park streets.

FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock.

Handsome Drawing-room Suite, in walnut, green rep; Horsehair Chairs, Couches, Easy Chairs, Bookcases, Portable Chest of Drawers, Hall Chairs, Marble Washstands, Marble-top Toilet Glasses, Pier Glasses, Carpets, Chiffonieres, Chests of Drawers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Hatstand, Washstands, Fenders, Irons, China, Glass, loo tables, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 26th May,
The above.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, New and Second-hand Clothing, Tweeds, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Sale of Fancy Goods, Brushware, Combs, Toys, &c.

FRIDAY, May 26th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock prompt,
14 cases fancy goods, brushware, bags, &c., &c.

Full particulars in future issue.

Sale of Gold Watches, Jewellery, Rings, &c.

To close a Consignment. Also in an Insolvent Estate.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of a consignment, comprising every description of gold, jewellery, watches, &c., &c.
Also, in an insolvent estate,
Gent.'s 18 carat gold albert chain 1 oz. 11 dwts., Masonic studs, set with diamonds, &c., brooches, pair ruby and pearl earrings, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Ex Mail Steamer Geelong.

A Trial Shipment, from Calcutta, of the Finest Indian Goods as under.

FRIDAY, May 26th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY next, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A and M over B&Co in diamond, over Sydney.
1 case comprising—ladies' Indian embroidered dresses on pusher silk
Children's and girls' ditto ditto ditto
Infants' robes ditto ditto
Sofa cushions in silver silk and gold
Smoking caps, and a variety of fancy work goods.
Terms at sale.
☞ This being a sample trial shipment to test the market, every line will be positively sold.

100 HOGSHEADS RUM.
Ex Onward.

On account of whom it may concern.
By order of the consignees, Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co.
At Campbell's Bond.

THURSDAY, May 25, at 11 o'clock.
Without any reserve.

Important to Spirit Merchants, Exporters, Traders, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Campbell's Bond, THIS DAY, May 25th, at 11 o'clock,
100 hogsheads rum.
On account of those concerned.
No reserve.—Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Brandies.

In Bulk and Case.
To close shipments, by order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 26, at 11 o'clock,
The following lines of old brands, viz.,
16 hogsheads Associated Vineyard Co.'s pale
115 quarter-casks ditto ditto
33 ditto ditto dark
12 hogsheads Otard's pale
80 quarter-casks ditto
Bottled brandies.
364 cases Associated Vineyard, each 1 dozen
100 ditto Otard's ditto.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

TINPLATES, GALVANIZED PLAIN IRON, BLACK SHEET-IRON, STOVES.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 26th, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the above.
Full particulars at sale.

QUEENSLAND RUM.

To Close an Account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 26th, at 11 o'clock,
21 hogsheads Queensland rum, 30 o.p.
Terms at sale.

Rizart's Brandy
Old Port, 4 diamond.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, May 26th, at 11 o'clock,
32 quarter-casks Rizart's brandy
18 ditto old 4 diamond port.
Terms, liberal.

ALLSOPP'S BOTTLED ALE.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, May 26th, at 11 o'clock,
116 cases Allsopp's bottled ale, each 4 dozen.
Balance of a new shipment, in splendid condition.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Room, Pitt-street.

Ex Harlaw,

JLM
1-8—2 Cases Kerosene Lamp Shades, ribbed
4 ditto ditto, plain opal
2 ditto ditto egg-shaped.

To Ironmongers, Importers, Fancy Warehousemen, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Harlaw,
8 cases kerosene lamp shades.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock.

At No. 157, Phillip-street,
the Residence of the late Mr. L. Benjamin.

THE WHOLE OF THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
comprising—
VERY HANDSOMELY Cut Glassware
Worcester Porcelain Dinner and Breakfast Service
Ivory-handled Table Cutlery
Elkington, Mason, and Co.'s Platedware
FINE Engravings
SUBSTANTIAL Dining-room Furniture
Brussels Carpets and Rugs
Fenders and Irons
ELEGANT Walnut Drawing-room Furniture
Bedroom Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. L. Benjamin to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 157, Phillip-street, THIS DAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his elegant household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
30 CASES ASSORTED BRUSHWARE.

Just landed ex Windsor Castle.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Windsor Castle,
30 cases assorted brushware.
Terms at sale.

☞ Particulars in future advertisements.

GENERAL DRAPERY
CLOTHING, &c.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, and FRIDAY, 25th and 26th instant, at 11 o'clock each day,
A large assortment of seasonable and new goods, comprising—
White and grey sheetings
Longcloths and grey domestics
Imitation Welsh and Saxony flannels
Electoral and anti-rheumatic ditto
Coloured ditto
Counterpanes and quilts
Linen and union ticks
Winceys and reps
Fancy woollen shawls and handkerchiefs
Fancy woollen goods
Railway rugs
Gent.'s melton and witney overcoats
Ditto Inverness capes
Fancy doe sacs, reversible
Black and fancy doe trousers and vests
Crimean and white shirts
Scotch twill and venetian, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps
Alpine and Soft Felt Hats.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases of the above-named goods.
Terms at sale.

☞ For Unreserved Sale.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 a.m.,
1 case 9-8 best cambric fancies
1 ditto ditto lilac ditto
1 ditto duck trousers
1 ditto ribbon velvets
1 ditto ladies' straw hats
1 ditto ditto trimmed ditto
2 ditto men's mills. mole trousers
1 ditto reversible sacs
1 ditto pilot reefers
1 ditto dark doe suits.

Oil Baizes.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Friday, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 a.m.,
1 case 6-4 oil baize
1 ditto 8-4 ditto.

Blankets.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
5 bales blankets in
White, mediums, and supers
Scarlet ditto.

Preliminary.

Extensive and important Sale by Auction of Books
Stationery, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large variety of books, stationery, &c.

Catalogues are now being prepared.
Details in a future issue.

60 FEET OF BUILDING LAND, FRONTING BOTANY-STREET, NEAR MOORE PARK.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, June 1st, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A block of land, in one or two lots, having 60 feet frontage to the west side of Botany-street, bounded on the north-west by 74 feet of the premises belonging to Mrs. Board, and on the south by land belonging to Mr. M. Maloney, formerly known as Rowland's, about 104 feet, a little more or less.
This is a good site for two or three good private residences, which would let well from their high and salubrious position, and their proximity to the main entrance to Moore Park.

Title satisfactory. Sale absolute, by order of the administratrix to the estate of the late proprietor.

10 acres 3 roods 32 perches at Manly Cove.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
10 acres 3 roods and 32 perches of land at Manly Cove, commencing at a road 1 chain wide, at the north-east corner of a measured portion of 10 acres and 25 perches; bounded thence on the west by the eastern boundary of that land, being a line bearing south 10 chains 16 links; on the south by a line bearing east 10 chains 78 links; on the east by a road 1 chain wide, dividing it from part of F. Whaley's 20 acres, and from a measured portion of 4 acres 1 rood 25 perches, bearing north 10 chains 16 links; and on the north by the first-mentioned road, dividing it from the village of Balgowlah.

A FARM OF 18 ACRES, WITH IMPROVEMENTS, ON THE LANE COVE ROAD.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A small farm of 18 acres, fronting the Lane Cove Road, about seven miles from the Ferry, at present occupied by Mr. Marshall. About six acres cleared, and partly planted with above 100 orange trees.
A four-roomed cottage, newly built, with other improvements.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the Auctioneers.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

CHIPPENDALE.

NEWLY-ERECTED BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, THOMAS-STREET, containing 2 rooms and kitchen, with stable and shed of wood, situated on the east side of the street, and a few feet south of VINE-STREET.
The Land is lot 56 of Section 2 of the EVERLEIGH ESTATE, having 20 FEET frontage to THOMAS-STREET, with a depth of 95 feet extending to a lane (12 feet wide) at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. M. NOONE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 29TH MAY,
at 11 o'clock,
The above described property.
Plan at the Rooms.

CHOICE CITY BUSINESS SITE.

YORK-STREET,
Between Barrack and King streets, adjoining THE CRITERION HOTEL, at the corner of King-street, and nearly opposite THE POST OFFICE HOTEL, together with Premises thereon, occupied by Mr. TAYLOR, BRUSH MANUFACTURER, and the GOVERNMENT STABLES connected with the Telegraph Department.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 29th MAY, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, containing by admeasurement 30 PERCHES, bounded on the west by YORK-STREET 60 FEET, on the south by a line 125 FEET, on the east by a line 60 FEET, and on the north by a line 132 FEET to point of commencement, with the premises erected thereon.

☞ This is one of the most VALUABLE CENTRAL SITES FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES in the city. It abuts on the Telegraph Offices in George-street, and is only a few feet from King-street. For a wholesale warehouse or for any business requiring position and a large area, the land is invaluable.
The instructions from the proprietor are positive to effect a sale.

Particulars of title can be obtained on application to Messrs. NORTON and BARKER, Solicitors.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

BROUGHAM-STREET.

LARGE BLOCK of BUILDING LAND with COTTAGE thereon, situated on the west side of BROUGHAM-STREET, a few yards north of WILLIAM-STREET, and immediately opposite IMBER-TERRACE, formerly CURTIS'S PROPERTY.

In one or more lots.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 29th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that BLOCK OF LAND, having the following frontages—
65 FEET 8 INCHES to BROUGHAM-STREET
66 FEET 5 INCHES to DUKE-STREET;
with a depth of about 116½ feet, upon a small portion of which, and fronting BROUGHAM-STREET, is erected a STONE and BRICK COTTAGE, containing 5 rooms, and kitchen of wood, with large yard, gateway entrance from street; water laid on, &c., at the rear.

☞ This property is situated in a very central and populous part of the city. The cottage occupies about 25 feet frontage; the residue of the land is vacant, and available for building purposes.
It will be offered in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BALMAIN.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED WATERSIDE VILLA RESIDENCE, known as MEREMERE, in JOHNSTON'S BAY, adjoining CROOK'S FERRY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 29th May,
at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable Block of Land having 82 feet frontage to JOHNSTON'S BAY, Balmain, with a depth of about 250 feet, extending back to Vincent-lane, on which is erected a REMARKABLY WELL-FINISHED BRICK VILLA RESIDENCE, on stone foundation, verandah in front, containing 6 rooms, and kitchen fitted with cooking stove, laundry with copper, and extensive outhouses for coal, wood, &c. On the Bay is a large bathing house and temporary wharf.

☞ This property is most substantially and well-finished, all the internal fittings being of polished cedar, with heavy plate-glass windows and doors; the principal rooms are fitted with marble mantelpieces. The position, undoubtedly, is the most valuable water frontage in BALMAIN, enjoying fine harbour views.
The JOHNSTON BAY STEAMERS ply from the adjoining wharf every 10 minutes during the day, and up to a late hour at night. A close inspection of the property is specially invited by intending purchasers, for which purpose cards to view may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

Terms very liberal.

By order of the Attorney of
GEORGE MACLEAY, Esq.

ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE,
DARLINGHURST.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 29th May, at 11 o'clock,
The LEASE for 99 YEARS of a second portion of that valuable CITY PROPERTY, the
ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE,
including beautifully situated sites from ONE QUARTER to HALF-AN-ACRE in extent, a few of which have
WATER FRONTAGE
to
ELIZABETH AND RUSHCUTTER'S BAYS;
and also frontages to ELIZABETH BAY and RUSHCUTTER'S BAY ROADS, ROSLYN-STREET and the ESPLANADE on the BEACH, of ELIZABETH BAY.

☞ The importance of this CELEBRATED CITY ESTATE cannot be over estimated.
It possesses, with regard to BEAUTY and CONVENIENCE OF POSITION, everything that can be desired in sites for private residences.
Within walking distance from the central business portions of the city, yet elevated, on the very HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST, commanding magnificent views of ENCHANTING HARBOUR SCENERY, surrounded by FIRST-CLASS ESTATES AND MANSIONS, the locality will always remain a POPULAR, RETIRED, SELECT, and DELIGHTFUL SITUATION.
It enjoys superior advantages to what can be derived in the heart of the suburbs, and at the same time is within the boundaries of, and partakes of all the direct peculiar benefits only obtainable in the metropolis.
The land in this part of the city has, it is well known, a certain fixed value, and the lessees of these lots for 99 years will secure an unrivalled site at a mere nominal per centage (in the shape of annual ground-rent) on its actual market worth, at once escaping an immediate and sometimes excessive outlay, which deters many from building.

This portion of the Elizabeth Bay Estate has been carefully subdivided into UNUSUALLY LARGE AREAS for City lots, fronting good WIDE ROADS, and in many instances extending to and having WATER FRONTAGES to the most ROMANTIC AND BEAUTIFUL PORTION OF THE HARBOUR.

COPIES OF LEASE, CONDITIONS OF SALE, and PLAN OF THE ESTATE may be inspected at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

YURONG-STREET.

TWO-STORY HOUSE, No. 83, YURONG-STREET, a few feet north of LIVERPOOL-STREET, and 2-roomed Cottage at the rear.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.—Particulars may be obtained on application to A. H. M'CULLOCH, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 29th May,
at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT ALLOTMENT OF LAND, having 30 feet frontage to YURONG-STREET, with a depth of 80 feet, extending to a lane (10 feet wide) at the rear, upon which are erected the following—
No. 83, a TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, containing 5 rooms and kitchen, good yard, &c.
A TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE, approached from lane at the rear.
The city water is laid on to both premises.
RENTAL, £67 12s PER ANNUM.

☞ This is a very desirable small city investment, in a good position, a little north of Liverpool-street, and close to the South Head Road and Hyde Park.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.

By order of the Mortgagees.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1871, at his Offices, Commercial Rooms, over Greville's, at 11 o'clock,
Those well-known fattening stations,
MUGRUGULLA, and
MIMORNAGINBI NORTH,
situate in the district of Maranoa, Queensland, and having a frontage of 8 miles to the river Culgoa, and 8 miles back.
Estimated area 64 square miles.
The improvements consist of a hut and yard. With the run will be sold about 700 head, more or less, of quiet well-bred cattle.

Full particulars on application to the Auctioneer, Commercial Rooms, George-street, Sydney.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

SYDNEY TO PARRAMATTA. Down Trains. | PARRAMATTA TO SYDNEY. Up Trains.

Stations	Times
Sydney ... Dep.	[illegible]
Newtown	[illegible]
Petersham	[illegible]
Ashfield	[illegible]
Burwood	[illegible]
Homebush ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
Haslem's Creek	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]

Stations	Times
Parramatta	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
Haslem's Creek	[illegible]
Homebush ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
Burwood	[illegible]
Ashfield	[illegible]
Petersham	[illegible]
Newtown	[illegible]
Sydney	[illegible]

Down Trains.—SYDNEY TO RICHMOND.—Up Trains.

Stations	Times
Sydney ... Dep.	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Dep.	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]
Seven Hills	[illegible]
Blacktown Junc. ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
Riverstone	[illegible]
Mulgrave	[illegible]
Windsor	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]

Stations	Times
Richmond	[illegible]
Windsor	[illegible]
Mulgrave	[illegible]
Riverstone	[illegible]
Blacktown Junc. ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
Seven Hills	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Dep.	[illegible]
Sydney	[illegible]

RYDAL AND WALLERAWANG TO SYDNEY.—Up Trains.

Stations	Times
Rydal	[illegible]
Wallerawang ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
Bowenfels	[illegible]
*Hartley Vale	[illegible]
Mt. Victoria ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
*Blackheath	[illegible]
*Weatherboard	[illegible]
Blue Mount. ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
*Woodford	[illegible]
*Springwood	[illegible]
*Wascoe's	[illegible]
*Emu Plains	[illegible]
Penrith ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
South Creek	[illegible]
Rooty Hill	[illegible]
Blacktown Junc.	[illegible]
Seven Hills	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Dep.	[illegible]
Sydney	[illegible]

SYDNEY TO WALLERAWANG AND RYDAL.—Down Trains.

Stations	Times
Sydney	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Dep.	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]
Seven Hills	[illegible]
Blacktown Junc.	[illegible]
Rooty Hill	[illegible]
South Creek	[illegible]
Penrith ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
*Emu Plains	[illegible]
*Wascoe's	[illegible]
*Springwood	[illegible]
*Woodford	[illegible]
Blue Mount. ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
*Weatherboard	[illegible]
*Blackheath	[illegible]
Mt. Victoria ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
*Hartley Vale	[illegible]
Bowenfels	[illegible]
Wallerawang	[illegible]
Rydal	[illegible]

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY.—Up Trains.

Stations	Times
Goulburn	[illegible]
*Mannil'l' Towrang	[illegible]
*Carrick	[illegible]
Marulan	[illegible]
*Cable's Siding	[illegible]
*Jordan's Crossing	[illegible]
Sutton Forest	[illegible]
*Burradoo	[illegible]
Bowral	[illegible]
Mittagong ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
*Rush's	[illegible]
Picton Lagoons	[illegible]
Picton ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
*Douglass Park	[illegible]
Menangle	[illegible]
Campbelltown ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
*Macquarie Fields	[illegible]
*Glenfield	[illegible]
Liverpool ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
Cabramatta	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Dep.	[illegible]
Sydney	[illegible]

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.—Down Trains.

Stations	Times
Sydney	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Dep.	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]
*Cabramatta	[illegible]
Liverpool ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
*Glenfield	[illegible]
*Macquarie Fields	[illegible]
Campbelltown ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
Menangle	[illegible]
*Douglass Park	[illegible]
Picton ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
*Picton Lagoons	[illegible]
*Rush's	[illegible]
Mittagong ... Arr. / Dep.	[illegible]
Bowral	[illegible]
*Burradoo	[illegible]
Sutton Forest	[illegible]
*Jordan's Crossing	[illegible]
*Cable's Siding	[illegible]
Marulan	[illegible]
*Carrick	[illegible]
*Mannil'l' Towrang	[illegible]
Goulburn	[illegible]

No. †15 Down Mail. Through Tickets only issued by D. Trains.
N.B.—On Saturdays, Cheap Fares, at One Penny per mile 2nd class, will be issued at and from Sydney only by the 1.30 p.m. Down Train, available for return by the trains arriving in Sydney at 9.25 p.m. and 2.51 p.m. Horses and carriages not conveyed by Saturday Excursion Trains, except at ordinary rates.
Funeral Trains leave only from the Mortuary Station, and stop at Intermediate Stations if required. F, Funeral Trains.
* Platforms only. The trains do not stop at these unless required. Notice should be given to the Guard.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late FRANCIS WILLIAM YOUNG are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Riley-street, near Woolloomooloo-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely; to proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. A. DOUGLASS (late Hill), Riley-street.

THE OFFICERS and Brothers of the Rose of Australia, No. 2 Division Sons of Temperance, and of the various divisions, are requested to attend the Funeral of their late departed Brother, FRANCIS WILLIAM YOUNG. Funeral to move from his late residence, Riley-street, near Woolloomooloo-street, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 2.30. By order of C. WRIGHT, W.P. W. LANGFORD, R.S.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN GARRATTY are invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved WIFE, Ann; to move from his residence, Enmore Road, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, George-st., opp. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. RICHARD THOMAS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Mother-in-law, Mrs. HONORA TERESA GAHN; to move from his residence, Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Roman Catholic Burial-ground, Petersham. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM COLLINS, of Sussex-street North, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved BROTHER-IN-LAW, Francis William Young; to move from his late residence, Riley-st., near Woolloomooloo-st., THIS DAY, at half-past 2. A. DOUGLASS, Undertaker, late Hill's, Riley-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1808. Amalgamated with "THE AMICABLE SOCIETY," ESTABLISHED 1706.

Capital over TWO MILLIONS, securely and profitably invested.
Amount paid to the representatives of 9000 deceased members £7,690,000
Amount of Assurances accepted and Bonuses declared thereon £13,650,000
exclusive of the Policies effected by "The Amicable Society."

SYDNEY BRANCH AGENCY,
181, Castlereagh-street.
Medical Referees.
Edward S. P. Bedford, Esq., F.R.C.S. England.
Charles Nathan, Esq., F.R.C.S. England.
Prospectuses and all information on application at the office, 181, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. (Fire and Marine.)

Capital, £500,0000. Unlimited Liability.
Head Office—276, George-street.
Directors:
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C. Richard Hill, Esq., M.L.A.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. J. Milson, jun., Esq.
J. R. Cattell, Esq.
Auditors:
W. E. Langley, Esq. T. Cowlishaw, jun., Esq.
Business effected in Fire and Marine Insurance at lowest current rates.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Principal Office, 247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.

The only office which grants
INDEFEASIBLE POLICIES OF LIFE ASSURANCE
ANNUITY
and
ENDOWMENTS.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES,
UNCONDITIONAL and UNCHALLENGEABLE.

Directors:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.L.A. | His Honor Judge Francis
J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. | Robert George Massie, Esq.
M. B. Pell, Esq. | Sir James Martin, Q.C.
| John Frazer, Esq.
| A. H. Richardson, Esq.
Principal Medical Officer:
A. M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng.—7, Bligh-st.

☞ Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following:—POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate and Tables comprehensive; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the members.
ROBERT GIBSON, Acting Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1855.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies on every description of insurable interest, on lowest current terms. Marine losses made payable in India, China, London, or any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE,
Gresham-street, next Exchange.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital not called up £95,000
Invested Funds on 30th September, 1870, and cash at Bankers to meet claims 78,000
Secretary:
James Aikenhead.

The undersigned are prepared to accept proposals for fire and marine risks of all kinds, at the lowest current rates of premium, and draw attention to the fact that £57,500 has been paid to the shareholders in dividends; that shares, £1 paid up, are now selling at £7 10s to £7 15s. The public will thus perceive that the Company is in a healthy financial condition, and may therefore rely on any claims being promptly paid.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.
Sydney, May 11, 1871.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Unlimited Liability.) Capital, £100,000.

Directors.
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Mort, Esq.
A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
Agents.
London—Mr. William Mort, 155, Fenchurch-street.
Brisbane—Messrs. J. and G. Harris.
Marine Surveyor—Captain James Donald.

N.B.—Time risks on ships, with particular average taken, subject to special arrangement.
Policies on merchandise to Europe granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.
The risk of Fire on Wool and Cotton while in Pressing Stores awaiting shipment, covered free of extra charge.
A table of the rates of Premium can be obtained at the Company's Offices, Lyons-buildings, George-street.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Manager.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Risks taken at current rates to Europe, India, and China, and policies made payable at Branches, or in London.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFC WONDERS.
Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, half-price.
FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning
Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS, adjoining Vickery's-buildings, Pitt-street North.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, May 27th.
T. KING, Agent.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Lessee .... Mr. George Anderson.
Stage Manager .... Mr. C. H. Burford.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
Enthusiastic recognition of the
Re-establishment of the Drama in Sydney.

A GREAT BILL!
The Largest, most Talented, Complete, and acknowledged Company of Artists in Australia—Upwards of SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Production of the Great American Spectacle,
NICK OF THE WOODS.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, the performance will commence with
NICK OF THE WOODS,
with all its grand effects.

DESCENT OF NIAGARA IN A BURNING CANOE.

J. R. Setright and Alfred Clint's
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

Tellie Doo (the Celeste of Australia), Miss Clara Stephenson
Edith Forester .... Miss M. Oliver
Roaring Ralph Stackpole .... Mr. William Andrews
Nick of the Woods / Nathan the Avenger / Jibbenainesay .... Mr. W. J. Holloway
Richard Brackeley .... Mr. Harry Flynn
Wenonga (the Indian) .... Mr. Joe Chambers
Colonel Bruce .... Mr. J. Hogan
Big Tom Bruce .... Mr. Tom Lacy
Roland Forester .... Mr. Frank Stuart
Abel Doe .... Mr. W. Stewart
Little Tom Bruce .... Mr. Sowerbier
First Emigrant .... Mr. McGowan
Plankeshaw .... Mr. Walter Brown
Patience .... Miss Kate Burford
Mrs. Bruce .... Mrs. Crofton
Phœbe .... Miss Smith
Nellie .... Miss Mary Ford

PAS STYRIAN by the MISSES FORD.

Grand
CHAMPION GOLDEN-SHOE DANCE,
for £100 (any two dancers in the colonies.)
Messrs. SHAPTER and CONNLY.
Money ready at any moment.

To conclude with the
OMNIBUS,
supported by Mr. Tom Lacy, Mr. John Howe, Mr. Joe Chambers, and Mrs. Crofton.

SATURDAY, will be positively produced, the
GRAND BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and HARLEQUINADE.

Pit, 6d; stalls, 1s; boxes (strictly select), 2s.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at half-past 7 precisely.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
DONATO, THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER, received with Thunders of unbounded applause. Greatest triumph ever witnessed in Sydney.
DONATO must be seen to be appreciated.
DONATO, the sensation of the age.
FOILED,
DONATO,
HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE,
all in one night.

PIT, ONE SHILLING.

DONATO,
THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
who has had the honour of performing in the presence of all the
CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

FOILED: on
AUSTRALIA TWENTY YEARS AGO,

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 25,
the performances will commence (at half-past 7), with the screaming Comedy,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE!

After which, the world-renowned
DONATO,
THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER,
in his marvellous
☞ TERPSICHOREAN PERFORMANCES,
comprising
Introductory—Adagio Movement
Polka Hongrois, and
Garibaldian March.

The performances will conclude with W. H. Cooper's Sensational Drama, in three acts,
FOILED: on
AUSTRALIA TWENTY YEARS AGO.

DONATO. DONATO. DONATO.
THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER.
DONATO. DONATO. DONATO.

DONATO has performed before all the CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE, and in every city of Asia and Africa, to thrilling and delighted audiences.
FOILED! FOILED! FOILED!
Australia 20 Years Ago.
FOILED! FOILED! FOILED!
AUSTRALIA 20 YEARS AGO.
FOILED! FOILED! FOILED!
Australia 20 Years Ago.
FOILED! FOILED! FOILED!
DONATO. DONATO. DONATO.
HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
PIT—ONE SHILLING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
GREAT and UNBOUNDED SUCCESS of those Talented Artistes, the
AMERICAN EXCELSIOR MINSTRELS,
who were received last night by a crowded and appreciative audience.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 25.

HAPPY DAYS OF CHILDHOOD.
I'M LONELY TO-NIGHT.
JENNIE WHO LIVES IN THE DELL.
THE TIGER CROUCHES IN THE WOOD.
ITALIAN REFRAIN.

AMERICAN PRIZE JIG.

ESCAPE FROM PARIS IN A BALLOON!

I REALLY SHALL EXPIRE.

SALAMANDER SAM.

HAMLET THE DAINTY.
HAMLET THE DAINTY.
HAMLET THE DAINTY.
HAMLET THE DAINTY.

Prices of Admission: Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit and upper circle, 1s; gallery, 6d.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock sharp.
H. KELLY, Manager.
H. EASTWOOD, Agent.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIODON'S MACROCOSM OF WONDERS.

GRAND OPENING.
SATURDAY next, May 27.

THIODON'S world-famed
EXHIBITION OF WONDERS
or Macrocosm of manifold Marvels unrivalled in the world, from the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
Patronised by all the Crowned Heads, the nobility, gentry, and clergy throughout Europe, and elite of America.
T. MARGETTS the gentleman comique vocalist.

PROGRAMME.
A beautiful view of the
ROCK and TOWN of GIBRALTAR.
This scene opens with a full and correct exposition of the beauties of a tropical spot, with steamers, ships, and a small craft to keep up the animation.
Magnificent Working Views—
NIAGARA.
STORM AT SEA,
accompanied with its characteristic phenomena—agitation of the waters—clouds, which by degrees obscure the sky—lightning—thunder—wind, &c.—vessels and steamers beating against the tempest, struck by lightning, and finally engulphed in the deep—seamen endeavouring to save themselves on the neighbouring rocks—forming a faithful representation of nature in one of her most tremendous aspects; concluding with a representation of the Great Eastern steamship, as she appears in her voyage across the Atlantic.
AUTOMATON SLACK-ROPE VAULTER
is one of the surprising objects of the exhibition, being by the Press and people both of this and the transatlantic worlds pronounced as far superior to any piece of mechanism ever invented, far surpassing the great one, originally produced by the celebrated Maelzel. Its chief attraction is in moving without apparent mechanical assistance; acting, in fact, as a regularly educated acrobatic performer.
Mr. A. THIODON begs to inform the public in general that this is not a Panorama painted on a few yards of canvas, but a startling and faithful representation of life itself, re-enacted with bewildering accuracy by mechanical models, with the correct motion and volition of life; steamships and sailing vessels go to and fro with nautical precision. The scenery is magnificently depicted. No description can approach a shadow of the reality of this beautiful and amusing entertainment.
SCOTCH DWARFS in their songs and dances. Versailles: Correct representation of the palace, gardens, with mechanical horses, carriages, &c.
Admission—Special dress reserve, 3s, children 2s; body of hall, 2s, children 1s; gallery, 1s, children 6d. Ladies' cloak room, with attendance.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

RANDERSON'S PODOPHYLLIN LOZENGES, for all Bilious Complaints, the original and only genuine, pleasant to the taste, unerring in effect, and as a general family aperient for all ages have no equal. 1s and 2s boxes.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—Try the Honey BALSAM. RANDERSON, Chemist, opp. the Royal.

MRS. BLOOR'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids. See medical certificates. All chemists. 1s tins.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
Her Majesty's Gunboat Netley,
Wick, North-east Coast of Scotland,
7th September, 1868.
Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his LORDSHIP the EARL OF CAITHNESS to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours,
W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. NETLEY.
To Mr. POWELL.

THIS EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE has been established for nearly half a century, and its large and increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies, proves it to be not only a favourite medicine with the public, but an article of necessity to those suffering from bronchial ailments.
Sold by all the wholesale medicine houses in Melbourne and Sydney; and retail by all respectable chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by
THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London.
ASK FOR "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED."
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine; and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.
Its low price brings it within the reach of all classes.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Mishaps—For curing accidental hurts, this ointment surpasses every liniment or embrocation. It soothes the irritated nerves, and prevents the blood unduly flowing to the seat of injury, thus guarding against inflammation and the formation of abscesses. Sold 533, Oxford-st., W.C., London, all druggists.

PODOPHYLLIN SEIDLITZ POWDERS. MITCHELL, Druggist, corner Pitt and King streets.

THE Human Hair Strengthened, Embellished, and Preserved by the use of PRATT'S celebrated DEVONIAN CREAM.
This preparation has now been before the Australian public for upwards of sixteen years, and from its first introduction to the present time the demand for it has been steadily increasing.
The large sale that it commands, and the eulogies which the proprietor frequently receives, incontestably prove the high estimation in which it is held. It possesses the combined advantages of a dandriff lotion and a nutritive cream. It effectually cleanses as well as strengthens the hair.
Prepared exclusively by W. PRATT, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 621, George-street, Sydney.
Sold by most druggists and respectable storekeepers, in bottles, 2s 6d and 4s 6d each.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

CARRIAGE FACTORY, 185, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.—W. T. ANGUS has for SALE a very excellent assortment of VEHICLES, which he is desirous of clearing out, and will therefore sell at a considerable reduction upon usual prices. Parties in want of a good article are invited to inspect.

MOORE'S Carriage Factory, South H. Rd. Buggies of all descriptions, Phaetons, Waggons, Harness, &c.

HORSE, £3; Spring-cart, £6; Tip-dray, £2. Fruit shop, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

FOR SALE, large 'Bus, also open Carriage, and large Waggon. No. 2, Thornton's-buildings, Lower Geo.-st.

MALVERN DOGCART.—For SALE, a newly imported first-rate Malvern Dogcart, built by Mulliner, of Leamington. It was built expressly for L. V. Dalhunty, Esq., and imported for him, but who has now no use for it. The vehicle only requires to be seen to be appreciated.
BUCHAN THOMSON.

FOR SALE, good light Spring CART, very cheap. T. TIMMINS, Welcome Home Inn, Clarence-street.

EXTENSION top BUGGY, first-class order, £50; new express Waggon, £25; Dogcart, 3 springs, £18; Horse, new spring Cart and harness, £16; Pagnel Cart, £10. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

2 NUGGETY Cart HORSES, shafter and leader, tip dray, and harness, sand trial, £30. KNIGHT.

PAIR staunch waggon HORSES, any trial, £20; bay first-class buggy Cob, £8. S. KNIGHT.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonia Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar, Doors, Sashes. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

THE Silver MEDAL, awarded for Doors, Sashes, Casements, &c., to Hudson, Brothers, joinery works, Redf'n.

344, GEORGE-STREET. H. H. GROTH, cheap oil, paint, and paperhanging warehouse.

344.—PAPERHANGINGS from 3½d per roll. The largest stock to chose from in Sydney.

344.—PAPERHANGINGS. — Patterns sent to storekeepers and the trade free on application.

344.—PAPERHANGINGS—all new goods. H. H. GROTH, late E. Curtiss.

PAPERHANGINGS, Oil, Colour, and Glass Warehouse. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, Boiled, Raw, Colza, and Kerosene Oils, in drums and barrels. 170, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL.—Devoe's brilliant American Oil, 3s per gallon, by the case.

PAPERHANGINGS, in endless variety, from 3½d per roll by the bale. 170, Pitt-street.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
Trade Marks.
First Brand. "G anchor O." First quality. | Second Brand. "Eagle." Eagle quality.
The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at those works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

FRUIT TREES.—A splendid sample of Orange and every description of Fruit Trees on SALE at 728, George-street, Haymarket. D. CRICHTON and Co. Gardens laid out and planted on moderate terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON having a ROOM or part of House, suitable for the meetings of a Friendly Society, in the neighbourhood of corner of Newtown Road, Bay-street, or Glebe Point Road, will please communicate with Mr. G. R. Jacobs, Norton and Campbell streets, Glebe.

EMPTY CASES for SALE. Apply BENJAMIN BRAUN, No. 1, Wynyard-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE wanted. State rent and particulars to D. M., Herald Office.

HOUSE.—Wanted to purchase, Pyrmont, or near Miller's Point. State cash price. B., Herald Office.

WANTED, to buy left-off CLOTHING; letters attended to. Mrs. Maskell, 585, George-street.

WANTED, a really fine well-bred BOAR. R. Towns and Co.

WANTED, second hand medium-sized GASELIER. Apply Box 263, Post Office.

WANTED, second-hand pony SADDLE; good make and thorough repair. Dolby's, Haymarket.

WANTED, known, Gentlemen's Apparel scoured every day at 6s suit. Kid gloves cleaned, 4d pair. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice. A. Cox, dyer and scourer, 55, William-street, and 81, Parramatta-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A GOOD GASFITTER wanted. Apply between 8 and 9, or 1 and 2, R. Doyle, plumber, 322, Pitt-street.

COMPOSITOR wanted, This Day. George Loxton and Co., Queen's-place.

GOOD Tailoresses can always obtain constant work and high wages at 217, Lower George-street.

GOVERNESS wanted, for the country; must be competent to impart a sound English education, with music. The most satisfactory references are required. Apply, during Thursday, to Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Pitt-street.

PLUMBER wanted for a few days' work. Samuel Stead, painter, &c., Mount-street, North Shore.

TO PASTRYCOOKS.—A first-class Workman wants EMPLOYMENT. Address J. Cox, 116, Kent-st. N.

UNDERCLOTHING.—Wanted, Machinists, W. W., Tackers, Finishers, Cutters. Ritzwoller, 88, Market-st.

UNDERCLOTHING. — APPRENTICES wanted. Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Farmer and Co., before 10.

TO TAILORESSES. — Wanted, good General HANDS. Apply 115, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, Professional LADIES for St. James's Hall.

WANTED, Machinist, accustomed to crimean shirts; also Tacker and finisher. 1, Pine-st., Darlington.

WANTED, immediately, at the Newcastle Grammar School, a Resident ASSISTANT MASTER. Apply to Rev. H. S. Millard.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

REQUIRED, by a most respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as House and Parlourmaid; (3) three years' highest Sydney reference. Open one week. Apply Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

SITUATION wanted by a Groom and Coachman (single man); can garden, milk. C. E., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Gardener, with good references. F. F., 52, Prince-street.

WANTED, by respectable young Woman, a SITUATION as Laundress (Protestant). M. J., Herald.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Needlewoman, and to assist with house work. M. G., 153, Macleay-st.

SERVANTS WANTED.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, small family; excellent wages. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a good COOK. 215, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a BOY, to be useful. George Forster, Bullanaming-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, respectable BOY, in gentleman's family. Satisfact. character. Mr. Benjamin, 133, Macleay-st.

WANTED, a thorough good General SERVANT, two in family. 201, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, middle-aged MAN COOK for 2 elderly gentlemen. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT for a small family. Mrs. Webster, Ocean-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to nurse and assist in housework. Apply 552, George-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, about 16. Apply 175, Premier-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 70, York-street.

WANTED, a good middle-aged SERVANT. Weeks, Kingston Hotel, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL for general house-work. 257, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT accustomed to children; small family. 233, Albion-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, an active BOY; one used to an hotel preferred. 240, Pitt and Market streets.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply Mrs. Garret's, 82, South Head Road.

WANTED, a young Girl as General SERVANT. Mrs. Lewis, Medicated Baths, 52, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, for housework. F. Butcher, 82, South Head Road.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT; wages, 8s; sleep at home. 86, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. George, corner of Hunter and Bligh streets.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse and make herself useful. Apply W. Brown, Francis-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT; must wash and iron. 205, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby and do house work. 192, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL. Mrs. E. Hordern, 676, George-street South.

WANTED, General SERVANT, good laundress, before 10. Mrs. Wiley, 107, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to drive a bread cart; reference required. J. Dingle, 222, William-street.

WANTED, GIRL, about 14, for general housework, and used to children. 190, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 288, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 2 DRAYMEN. Apply 172, Sussex-street.

WANTED, good General Servants for Balmain; also respectable young Women, as Nurses and for housework. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, a HOUSEMAID. Apply Mrs. Ireland, corner Ocean and Wallis streets, Woollahra.

WANTED, a young MAN for a Dairy and Agricultural Farm; also, a BOY for same. Apply to J. Grey, Blow's Hotel, King-street, between the hours of 2 and 3 this afternoon.

WANTED, a Protestant girl, about 15, as UNDER-NURSE, personal reference required. Apply, between 10 and 2 o'clock, to Mrs. H. C. Dangar, Grantham, Potts's Point.

WANTED, a steady and industrious MAN for the country, to drive a butcher's cart and make himself otherwise useful; wanted to be quick at accounts, none but a sober man need apply. Apply at Mr. Woods, Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill, between 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. this day.

WANTED, for the country, a sober steady young MAN, who must be a first-class baker who can make his own yeast, look after horses, and make himself generally useful, one lately arrived in the colony preferred; references required. Apply W. J. D., Metropolitan Hotel, between 3 and 4 on Tuesday afternoon, the 23rd instant.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS for Lady and Gentlemen, close to Railway Station, Newtown. Address P. O., Newtown.

APARTMENTS vacant, 5, Gladstone-terrace, Bligh-street, opposite Union Club.

APARTMENTS and large BEDROOMS. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for a Lady engaged during the day. Apply 641, George-street South.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS to LET, rent moderate. 70, Bathurst-street West.

FURNISHED Apartments, private family, Board as required. No. 1, Glasgow-ter., Macquarie-street S.

TO LET, in a good situation, 1 or 2 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Pierce, William-street.

TO LET, a comfortable furnished BEDROOM, with balcony; board, if required. Pierce, Stanley-street.

TO LET.

A NICE Furnished HOUSE to LET, in the most pleasant part of Sydney, with attendance if required. For particulars apply to Mr. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

CARLINGFORD-TERRACE, Albion-street, Surry Hills.—To be LET, the HOUSE at present in the occupation of Mr. Wyatt; rent £90. Apply to Mr. W. P. Woolcott, Pitt-street.

GEORGE-STREET, next D. Jones and Co., SHOP and Stores. Apply B. Braun, No. 1, Wynyard-st.

HOUSE to LET, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony; rent, 13s. Newling-terrace, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

MANLY BEACH.—Three eight-roomed HOUSES, furnished complete.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near Chelsea-street. Apply G. Crispo.

TO be LET, or for SALE, partly furnished, a HOUSE, Rose Bay. Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

TO LET, two comfortable HOUSES, 4 rooms and kitchens, 10s. Mr. Brooks, Australia-st., Newtown.

TO LET, SHOP and PARLOUR, well adapted for offices. 160, Pitt-street, near King-street.

TO LET, 27, West-street, Darlinghurst, 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; fine view; rent, 15s.

TO LET, No. 6, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street East, 8 rooms and bath. Apply at No. 4.

TO LET, four COTTAGES, 3 and 5 rooms, 6s 6d and 7s 6d, Glenmore and New South Head Roads, Rushcutter Bay Toll-bar. House also, 12s.

TO BE LET, KIRIBILI COTTAGE and PADDOCK, North Shore, at present occupied by Mr. Paul. George R. Dibbs, 127, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, Fern Hill, Kiribili Point, North Shore, beautiful COTTAGE and GROUNDS. George R. Dibbs, 127, Pitt-street.

TO LET, COTTAGES (reduced rents), situate Hereford-street and Glebe Point Road, each containing 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; garden, &c. James Anderson, insurance agent, Mort's-passage.

TO LET, furnished, terms moderate, VIOLET COTTAGE, Cook's River, 4 rooms, stabling, and outbuildings, beautiful flower garden, vinery, fruit and kitchen garden. Gordon and Christie, land agents, George-street.

TO LET, Lavender Bay, North Shore, a delightfully situate COTTAGE, containing hall, 4 rooms, with large attic over, and kitchen at rear. Key at Dind's Hotel. Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the MILL and PREMISES in the town of Bathurst, known as Crilly's Mill, with about 2 acres of land and 2 cottages.
The mill contains ample storage for wheat and bran, and has until lately been in the occupation of the proprietor and doing a large business, but is at present closed in consequence of the illness of the proprietor.
The machinery has lately been put in thorough repair, and consists of a 12-horse power engine, horizontal, working 2 pairs of stones, silk-dresser, meal rake, and all new improvements.
Immediate possession can be given.
For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. David Gordon, of Bathurst; or to Mr. J. N. M'Intosh, of Bathurst, solicitor.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar and Cowra—Mr. G. Rowlands
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Moran-garoo, Rydal, Sodwalls, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Messrs. John Dickson and Sons.
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick.

SOUTHERN.
Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Berrima, Bowrall, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Mossvale—Mr. A. J. Powell, Berrima
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
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Burrowa—Mr. J. W. Costello
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. William Hewlett
Kiama, Jerringong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mulenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Harold Lodge
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Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gate
Wagga Wagga—Mr. W. C. Hunter
Milton and Ulladulla—Mr. Frederick Hall.

NORTHERN.
Armidale—Mr. H. G. Mallam
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Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
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Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mr. James Butler
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Taree, Tinonee, and Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Bird
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor.

INTERCOLONIAL.
Queensland.
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